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WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, showers. Temp. 15-23 (59-73). LONDON: Thursday, rain. Temp. 17-19 (63-66). CHARbough. ROME: Thursday, clear. Temp. 18-32 (59-90). FURT: Thursday; cloudy. Temp. 13-19 (55-66). NEW Thursday, fair. Temp. 24-28 (77-82).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 12

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	1.650.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	0.3.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
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New Yorkers demonstrating against pro-Khomeini Iranians in front of the Islamic Center in Queens on Tuesday night.

U.S. Stresses Limited Nuclear War In Sharp Shift on Military Strategy

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT) — The Carter administration has adopted a new nuclear war strategy that would give priority to striking military targets in the Soviet Union rather than destroying cities and industrial complexes, government officials said yesterday.

In essence the revised nuclear policy, the officials disclosed, requires U.S. forces to be able to undertake *small-scale* nuclear strikes against military facilities in the Soviet Union, including missile bases and troop concentrations. It also calls for a capacity to imperil Soviet political leaders in their underground shelters in time of war.

The strategy, approved last week by President Carter after almost four years of quiet, internal debate, stands in stark contrast to the policy of the 1960s, which relied on the threat of the mutual destruction of U.S. and Soviet cities to deter a major war. As described by officials, the new policy reflects the strengthened view within the Defense Department and among White House national security aides that in the *face of increasing Soviet nuclear* power, the threat of all-out retaliation against Russian cities has lost *much of its earlier credibility.*

Acceding to this view, Mr. Carter is said to have signed a document known as Presidential Directive 59, which asserts that the best way to prevent a major conflict with Moscow is to obtain the capability to wage a prolonged, but limited nuclear war. *Government specialists* maintain that the Soviet Union has long been committed to acquiring a so-called "war-fighting" nuclear capability.

Backed by Brzezinski

Officials said that while the shift in strategy stirred an intense and lengthy debate among strategic experts, Mr. Carter's new directive was strongly supported by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and by Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security adviser. They said that neither the State Department nor the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was involved in formulating the new strategy.

Nuclear targeting policy has long been a sensitive issue among military specialists in and out of government because it influences the size of defense budgets and even the likelihood of war between Washington and Moscow. In its platform approved last month in Detroit, the Republican Party endorsed a "clear capability to destroy military targets," and some officials believe that the new administration policy will aid Mr. Carter in the forthcoming presidential campaign.

At the same time, officials expect the policy to come under heavy attack from the liberal wing of the Democratic Party and aides said that an announcement of it had been postponed until after next week's *Democratic convention in* New York. Mr. Brown, they said, is now scheduled to unveil the strategy in a speech at the U.S. Naval War College in Newport, R.I., at the end of the month.

The concept of threatening military targets rather than cities with nuclear weapons is criticized by some analysts because, in their view, it could make a nuclear war more likely. They assert that if both Washington and Moscow obtain a "first strike" capability against each other's military forces, the pressures for both sides to launch their missiles *in a severe crisis* would become enormous.

High Cost Cited

Critics of "limited war" nuclear strategies also maintain that they require much larger and more sophisticated forces to carry them out. In addition to a new $34-billion mobile missile, they contend that the United States would be forced to spend billions on a new submarine-launched rocket able to hit military targets as well as new reconnaissance and communications gear to allow the Pentagon to engage in precision nuclear warfare.

Administration officials asserted that giving U.S. forces the capacity *to undertake "limited" nuclear* strikes against Soviet military facilities would lessen the likelihood of a major war because it would deter Moscow, in any future crisis, from launching pinpoint nuclear attacks of its own.

"The whole point is to deter," said one official. "There is no question that we need the capacity to destroy Soviet cities and industry. But as the Soviet Union has achieved the ability to threaten our land-based missiles and other strategic forces, *we have concluded that* we need a similar capability."

However, several officials said that the presidential directive would require an upgrading of existing U.S. nuclear forces. In particular, they said the policy could not be carried out without the Air Force's proposed new mobile missile, the MX, and associated improvements in military command, control and communications capabilities.

Equipped with 10 multiple warheads each, the Air Force's 200 MX missiles would be designed to survive any Soviet "first strike" attack and to retaliate against Russian rocket silos and other military targets.

Initiated in 1977

Although officials said that the effort to revise *nuclear policy was* initiated by Mr. Brzezinski early in 1977, Mr. Carter and other senior officials, in public statements, gave little indication that a substantial shift in nuclear strategy was under way. In an interview with The New York Times before entering the White House, Mr. Carter said in 1976 that he did not believe that it was possible for Washington and Moscow to fight a "limited" nuclear war.

Later, in his State of the Union speech in January, 1979, Mr. Carter said "our deterrent is overwhelming" and added that "just one of our relatively invulnerable Poseidon submarines — comprising less than 2 *percent of our total nuclear force* — carries enough warheads to destroy every large and medium-size city in the Soviet Union."

But officials reported that during the last three years, Mr. Brown, Mr. Brzezinski and other senior national security aides gradually reached the conclusion that Moscow did not accept Washington's concept of mutual deterrence and that the United *States needed to be able to fight a* small-scale nuclear war, a conflict that would not necessarily lead to the wholesale devastation of both sides' cities.

Officials said the policy finally adopted by Mr. Carter contained the following changes in nuclear policy:

- Priority in nuclear targeting is given to Soviet military forces and *the country's political leadership.* While an official stressed that U.S. missiles and bombers would still be *able to destroy Soviet cities and in*dustry, he said that special emphasis would be placed on threatening "the targets the Soviet leadership values most — its military forces and its own ability to maintain control after a war starts."

In order to attack military targets and Soviet civilian and military leaders in underground bunkers, the official said, the United States needed highly *accurate systems* such as the MX rocket and new air and ground-launched Cruise missiles.

- The possibility of fighting a prolonged nuclear war, lasting weeks and even months, is en-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

ranians Released in U.S. After Giving Their Names

By Donnel Nunes and Ron Shaffer

SHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP) — 192 Iranian demonstrators in Otisville, N.Y., and at a l facility in Manhattan were ed last night after they broke lay silence and gave U.S. im- tion agents their names.

Immigration and Naturaliza- service's decision to release the ters of Ayatollah Ruhollah eini came after U.S. immigra- officials verified that the pro- had given their correct and that they were in the States legally.

ir release removes what in re- lays had become a chief prop- la claim by Ayatollah Kho- — that the jailed Iranian nstrators were no different the American hostages who were seized Nov. 4 in Tehran and that the Iranians here were being tortured in the New York jails.

In its review of the names of the protesters and their claims to be living in the United States legitimately, the INS said it found that only two had violated their status as aliens. Both were released after they posted bond to ensure that they would appear later at a deportation hearing.

The INS arranged for buses to pick up the Iranians at the Otisville federal prison and transport them to New York City and later, for those who wished, to Washington.

Possibly Orchestrated

Mark Lane, the New Orleans attorney representing the Iranians, said they had to be released "because they were kidnapped." He said the demonstrators held in Otisville, on the southern ridge of the Catskill Mountains, were headed for a mosque in New York City for prayer services last night.

The discovery that all of the Iranians came from outside the Washington area and that all but two were legally in the United States, combined with a report that one woman demonstrator told investigators that all had been handpicked for arrest before the demonstration, fueled law enforcement officials' fears that the demonstration had been carefully orchestrated to embarrass the United States.

Of the estimated 50,000 Iranians in the United States, about 20 percent to 25 percent are out-of-status, which means that they are here illegally, an INS official said.

Others note that none of the *demonstrators carried identification* when they were arrested, and that their refusal to give names, coupled with their decision to go on a hunger strike and finally to cooperate en masse, appeared to be part of a plan.

Another attorney for the Iranians said last night that these "conspiracy theories" were the product of officials "trying to cover up their own misconduct."

"It was wrong for police to wade into [the demonstrators during the *violent July 27 demonstration in* Washington], wrong to set $250 bond, wrong for a forceful transfer to INS, wrong to keep women handcuffed and tied around the legs while their lawyers beat on the door for admittance," the attorney said.

More Demonstrations

Law enforcement officials fear the prospect of more demonstra*tions like the earlier one that led to* the arrest of the 192 Iranians. Four more demonstrations are planned in Washington tomorrow and Friday by pro-Khomeini groups. "We're concerned that these things put us in a can't-win situation," said a senior federal law enforcement official. "They get in jail, go on a hunger strike and become martyrs. Are you drawing greater attention to them by arresting them? Are you doing what they want to do? On the other hand, it seems as if you just can't walk away from violations of the law."

[Members of one group of Iranians headed back to Washington today saying they would go straight to the White House for another demonstration, the Associated Press reported. "We'll demonstrate in front *of the White House for about 10* minutes," the leader of the group said. "There will be another demonstration Friday, and maybe one on Thursday."]

Group Held in San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 6 (LAT) — Most of 32 Iranians arrested in a confrontation Monday with police at San Diego State University were refusing to identify themselves to authorities yesterday, risking deportation and preventing their immediate release from jail.

The Iranians, 30 men and two women, were arrested Monday night after failing to heed police warnings to disperse following a six-hour demonstration on the university campus. Several campus police officers were slightly injured in scuffles as the arrests were made.

A police officer said many of the Iranians were refusing to eat although several others had breakfast yesterday.



Manpower Minister Edgar Tekere before his arrest.

Mugabe Minister Charged In White Farmer's Killing

By Jay Ross

SALISBURY, Aug. 6 (WP) — Manpower Minister Edgar Tekere was arrested today and charged with the murder of a white farmer. The affair is bound to severely test the fledgling Zimbabwean government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

A terse police announcement simply said that Mr. Tekere and "several other persons have been taken into custody and will appear before the courts in due course" on charges of murdering the farmer, Gerald Adams, 68, on Monday.

Under Zimbabwe law, Mr. Tekere, the third-ranking leader in Mr. Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, must remain in jail until his trial, for which no date was set. In a departure from normal practice, Mr. Tekere was charged in a private hearing by a magistrate who was not identified.

Mr. Tekere is one of the heroes of the 15-year struggle to end white-*minority domination in Zimbabwe*, formerly Rhodesia, and has been outspoken in accusing the government of acting too slowly in dismantling white privilege.

His arrest could cause a split in Mr. Mugabe's party, because Mr. Tekere has considerable following *in his position as secretary-general.* In addition, Mr. Tekere is believed to have a strong following among the organization's 25,000 former guerrillas now restively living in assembly camps awaiting demobilization or assignment to the new national army.

Some of the guerrillas who sup-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Saudis, Iraq Issue Warning on Jerusalem

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (NYT) — Saudi *Arabia and Iraq said in a joint an*nouncement today that they will break off diplomatic and economic relations with any country that may recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital, and called on governments with embassies there to remove them or suffer the consequences.

A joint communique, issued at the end of two days of talks by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein with *King Khaled in the Saudi summer* resort of Taif, termed the Israeli law on Jerusalem a grave turning point *in the Middle East situation.*

The two countries, the Middle East's largest oil exporters, declared also that they will undertake joint efforts to close Arab ranks in order to ensure solidarity against "this new Zionist aggression."

The analysts saw particular importance in the announcement that *efforts will be exerted to end inter*-Arab differences. It came amid speculation that Saudi Crown Prince Fahd is planning an Arab tour later this month for this purpose.

The communique, which was broadcast by the state-controlled *Saudi radio station and monitored* in Beirut, said joint Arab and Islamic action to counter the Israeli move on *Jerusalem will be sought.* The action was not spelled out, however.

Strong Reaction

The common Saudi-Iraqi stand is the latest in Arab strong reaction to the law enacted by the Israeli Knesset (parliament) last week that proclaimed a united Jerusalem the eternal capital of the Jewish state.

"This is a new Zionist aggression aimed against all the Arabs and Moslems and against their religious sentiment," the communique said.

Mr. Hussein's sudden visit to Saudi Arabia was the first by any Iraqi president since the pro-Western monarchy was overthrown in Baghdad 22 years ago. It consolidated good relations that have existed between socialist Iraq and conservative Saudi Arabia for the past two years, when Baghdad appeared to be drifting away from cooperation with the Soviet Union and *moving closer to conservative Arab* regimes.

The communique said the two *Arab states will strengthen bilateral* relations in all fields. Analysts in Beirut said the threat by the two Arab states to break ties is aimed at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



mily members of the Iranian students who had been jailed in the United States ended their sit- hunger strike in Tehran's Imam Hossein Mosque on Tuesday with shouts of "God is great."

White House Still Wrestling With Issue

uestions Remain in Billy Carter Case

By Philip Taubman

ASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT) The White House continued to tle with the Billy Carter contro- y yesterday despite the release day of a voluminous report on ase and an extended presiden- press conference, which senior ials had hoped would mute the ite.

esidential aides fielded ques- s throughout the day, amplify- on information contained in the rt, which the White House ac- wledged was "not definitive or l."

dy Powell, the White House s secretary, said, for example, he did not immediately inform ident Carter that Billy Carter received $220,000 from Libya n he learned about the pay- ts in July because he did not see reason to get the president "in- ed in something he couldn't do hing about."

ther officials said that a general lligence report received in ch on Libyan plans to win in- nce inside the United States had mentioned Billy Carter by name l analysts at the CIA connected to the plan and added his e. One open question was how name of a private citizen — Bil- arter — had come to be includ- in the intelligence report. Legal- names of private citizens are posed to be deleted from intelli- ce.

he comments made yesterday, ever, left unresolved many of the questions involved in the way the White House responded to Billy Carter's ties with Libya.

Some of these questions were addressed but not answered definitively by the White House report. Others were raised by information disclosed in the report.

One new question raised by the White House report is whether frequent conversations between Billy Carter's lawyers and the White House counsel, Lloyd Cutler, *amounted to possibly improper* communication between the White House and the Justice Department about the *department investigation* of Billy Carter's ties to Libya.

In the statement Monday, Mr. Cutler reported that he talked to *Billy's lawyers seven times* between June 12, the day after Billy Carter retained legal counsel, and July 14, when the president's brother registered as a foreign agent for Libya.

Criminal Prosecution

During this period, Billy Carter's attorneys were involved in repeated discussions with the Justice Department in an effort to resolve his case.

The department several times warned Billy Carter's lawyers that the president's brother could face criminal prosecution if he refused to register as a foreign agent, according to department officals.

Mr. Cutler and the White House have said that, aside from a brief discussion between the president and Attorney *General Benjamin* Civiletti on June 17, there was no contact between the White House and Justice Department concerning the investigation of Billy Carter.

The numerous contacts between Mr. Cutler and Billy Carter's lawyers raise the question of whether the White House was, in effect, in touch with the Justice Department indirectly, and whether the White House might also have been helping devise legal strategy for Billy Carter's defense.

*Mr. Cutler has said that he con*sidered the discussions with the lawyers to be proper and assumed that the president's brother had authorized them to talk with the White House. Mr. Cutler said he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

INSIDE

The Myth of Mao

Although post-Maoist China has moved rapidly toward economic pragmatism, *an explosive* issue lies underneath the political surface: China is trying to decide how much of the myth of Mao it needs to hold on to.

Insights, Page 6.

Oil Price Breaks

A worldwide collapse in petroleum spot prices is beginning to *have an impact on the premiums* that many oil-producing countries add to official selling prices.

Details, Page 7.

Carter's Camp David Ace Becomes Libyan Wild Card

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON (WP) — President Carter's deep involvement *in Middle East diplomacy has* come whistling back at him and his political fortunes like a pois*on-tipped boomerang.*

Foreign policy in general and

NEWS ANALYSIS

his achievements in the Middle East in particular were supposed to be Mr. Carter's strong cards in a re-election campaign that would necessarily skip over his failure to develop and put across a coherent domestic policy. The peace agreement between Egypt and Israel that he negotiated had to be seen *as a towering accomplishment* by any standard.

But the 1,001 tales that seem destined to tumble out about Billy Carter's Libyan adventures and the continuing efforts by Israeli politicians to drive Egyptian President Anwar Sadat into a corner on Jerusalem have made the Middle East more a source of embarrassment *than of succor.*

In one sense, Mr. Carter's campaign strategists undoubtedly still cling to a desperate hope that foreign policy can rescue their chief from his present standing in the polls. To win, they are banking on Ronald Reagan's making the kind of foreign policy flub that Gerald Ford made in 1976 when he said that Eastern Europe was independent of Soviet domination.

Vicious Circle

Such hopes look increasingly forlorn as Mr. Carter's plummeting domestic support begins to play into the international political game, making it even easier for leaders abroad to ignore or undermine those parts of his foreign policy they oppose. This, in *turn, will add to the image of* U.S. impotence abroad under Mr. Carter.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's refusal during the past three months to do anything to ease the pressure on Mr. Sadat over Jerusalem has come at a time when Mr. Carter is powerless to exert any pressure on Israel.

Whatever Mr. Begin's intentions, his recent actions on *Jerusalem and the West Bank are* cutting the ground not only from under Mr. Sadat but also from Mr. Carter's ability to emphasize in the campaign that his main foreign policy accomplishment, the Camp David peace treaty, is alive and well.

This is likely to increase suspicions in the United States that Mr. Begin and many other Israelis would not be unhappy to see Mr. Reagan replace Mr. Carter in the White House. Mr. Carter's on-again, off-again flirtation with the Palestinian cause has already infuriated the Israelis *and many American Jews.*

Damage to Sadat

Mr. Sadat is also being hurt, although less seriously, by the Libya scandal in Washington. The White House meetings with Col. Moamer Qadhafi's diplomatic representatives in Washington and the Carter family connection indirectly extend some new importance and legitimacy to the Qadhafi regime.

From Mr. Sadat's perspective, Mr. Carter must be seen as having sought help from Col. *Qadhafi, the one leader whom* Mr. Sadat truly believes to be criminally insane and with whom the Egyptian can never be reconciled even under the elastic terms of Arab politics.

Thus far, Mr. Sadat has publicly taken the high road on both the Libyan and Jerusalem problems, saying nothing on the former and carefully avoiding any criticism of Mr. Carter for not restraining Mr. Begin on the latter. The Egyptian media have been noticeably *quiet on the Libyan case.*

Soviet, Chinese Reaction

The first signs that the Libya scandal is beginning to have some effect on the standing of the Carter administration abroad emerged when official Soviet and Chinese media informed their readers that the president's re-election chances are being affected by the uproar here.

"These days the entire country is talking about the sacandalous history, with its questionable financial deals," Pravda reported *in Moscow. "But the main reason* for the disillusionment lies deeper. Pre-election promises are broken, and the country is gripped by economic decline, inflation and mass unemployment."

The Chinese news agency, perhaps reflecting fears by Chinese leaders that Mr. Reagan would move toward closer ties with Taiwan if elected, told readers that the "affair of Billy Carter" is attracting increasing attention as the Democratic National Convention approaches. But then it cited public opinion polls that indicated that most Americans think it is unfair to blame President Carter for his brother's behavior.

U.S. May Allow Iraq To Acquire Airliners

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT) — The Carter administration said yesterday that it was considering approval of the sale of five Boeing airliners to Iraq despite that country's support for international terrorism.

The development came a week after a State Department decision not to block the sale of General Electric gas-turbine engines for use in Italian-made warships for Iraq. Both actions have aroused concern on Capitol Hill among legislators opposed to selling equipment with possible military application to countries aiding terrorists.

In compliance with a regulation ordered by Congress, President Carter named Iraq, Libya, Southern Yemen and Syria last Dec. 29 as countries that "have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism."

Once a country is designated a haven for terrorists, the Export Administration Act requires that special scrutiny be given to sales of aircraft and that Congress be notified before any sales are permitted. Congressional and State Department sources said Iraq Airlines wants to buy two Boeing 747s and three smaller 727s to augment its fleet, which includes Boeings bought before the law was enacted two years ago.

Supporter of Israel

An aide to Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., who is chairman of the Foreign Relations subcommittee on the Middle East, said the senator strongly opposed the sale, valued at about $200 million. Sen. Stone, one of Israel's strongest supporters in the Senate, has already succeeded in winning approval of an amendment to pending foreign aid legislation barring the sale of the engines for the warships.

The United States and Iraq do not have formal diplomatic relations, but they maintain interest sections in each other's capital. Because Iraq is a major oil exporter and has one of the largest military forces in the Gulf, the administration has tried to persuade the Iraqis to restore relations that were severed in 1967 because of the Middle East war.

David Newsom, undersecretary of state for political affairs, said in April that the United States was prepared to resume diplomatic relations. "With the growing role of our country in the area," he said, "we feel it is important that we have normal relations with every country. Our approaches to Iraq, however, have not met with success."

U.S. interest in better relations with Iraq has been increased by Iraq's moves to lessen its economic and military dependence on the Soviet Union and by its continuing feud with Iran, officials said.

Growing Trade

U.S. trade with Iraq had grown substantially in recent years, despite the lack of formal ties. Last year it passed $1 billion, with more than $600 million in American imports, mostly oil, and $500 million in exports, mostly agricultural products and machinery.

John Trattner, the State Department spokesman, confirmed that consultations were going on with members of Congress on the plane sale but said no decision had been made.

In recent days, Iraq has been involved in some well-publicized terrorist activities. In West Berlin on Friday, two Iraqi diplomats stationed in East Berlin were arrested on suspicion of having planned to place bombs at a rally of anti-Iraqi Kurdish students. In addition, Austria expelled two Iraqi diplomats after the bombing of the Iranian Embassy in Vienna.

Bologna Bomb Suspect Held by French Police

From Agency Dispatches

NICE, Aug. 6 — French police today arrested a suspect named by Italian police in connection with the Bologna railway station explosion that killed 76 persons Saturday.

Marco Affatigato, 22, was arrested on an international warrant from Italian authorities and was to be presented before a Nice court today, police said. A young woman whose identity was not disclosed was picked up with him, but was later released, official sources said.

Three or four other alleged rightists were arrested at the same time, French police said tonight. It was not known whether the others were also suspects in the Bologna case.

According to French and Italian authorities, survivors of the explosion have identified police portraits of Mr. Affatigato and claimed that they saw him carrying a suitcase in the second-class waiting room where investigators later found traces of explosives.

Police said he had lived in three apartments in the northwestern section of Nice in recent months.

In July, Mr. Affatigato was sentenced in absentia by a court in Pisa to three-and-a-half years in prison for having helped in the escape of Mario Tuti, a rightist extremist convicted of killing a policeman. Mr. Tuti was arrested later in France and last Saturday was indicted in the 1974 bombing of a train between Florence and Bologna that claimed 12 lives.

Mr. Affatigato was also sought on a 1979 warrant charging him with trying to re-form the outlawed Fascist Party.

Meanwhile, in Palermo, Sicily, the chief public prosecutor was ambushed and killed tonight in what appeared to be a guerrilla attack, police said. According to reports, Gaetano Costa was hit by several bullets fired by a single gunman and died in a hospital.

In Bologna today, thousands of Italians gathered in the main square to pay tribute to the 76 people who died in the bomb blast. Many people traveled by special train and bus from Rome and Milan.

A national work stoppage of one hour was organized to coincide with the funeral service. All but eight coffins were removed before the funeral for private burial by families. Some of the families said they did not want anything to do with a funeral arranged by authorities who had failed to stop terrorism.



Marco Affatigato

Italy's Rightist Gangs 'Prefer Massacre'

By Roland Dallas

ROME, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Italy's neo-fascist guerrillas, suspected by authorities of having been responsible for Saturday's bombing of the Bologna railroad station, have killed 132 of the more than 250 victims of extremist violence in Italy in the last 11 years.

The neo-fascist or "black" guerrillas have sometimes been overshadowed by radical leftist groups such as the Red Brigades. But they have their own strategy.

"Unlike left-wing terrorism, which strikes at the heart of the state through its representatives, black terrorism prefers the massacre because it promotes panic and impulsive reactions," said Premier Francesco Cossiga.

The Red Brigades attracted world attention by kidnapping and then assassinating former Premier Aldo Moro in 1978 and murdering or maiming magistrates, businessmen and police officers.

Habitual Obscurity

By contrast, the neo-fascists usually carry out minor attacks on leftist bookshops or Communist Party branch offices or assault extreme leftists, sometimes in revenge for attacks on their own comrades. Only occasionally do they emerge from obscurity with an action that shocks the nation.

The first major bomb attack attributed to the far right was an explosion in a bank in Milan's Piazza Fontana in 1969, in which 16 people were killed.

There were two more bomb attacks in 1974. One killed nine persons during a demonstration in the northern city of Brescia. The other left 12 persons dead on a train near Bologna.

In the Bologna explosion Saturday, 76 persons were killed and nearly 200 were injured.

Despite this onslaught, it is difficult to know exactly what the neo-fascist gangs stand for, because they do not usually accompany their attacks with any coherent statement explaining their motives.

In a rare comment, one gang said in 1974 that "the Nazi flag did not die in Berlin in 1945."

By contrast, the Red Brigades have issued mimeographed bulletins calling themselves "fighting Communists," denouncing the "domination" of the multinational companies and describing their victims as "slaves of the state."

The apparent aim of the neo-fascists is the same as that of the militant left — to undermine Italian society and pave the way for their own kind of revolution. They ignore the mass demonstrations of people from every walk of Italian life against violence as a way of solving their country's problems.

Political Party

The neo-fascists have an officially recognized political party, the Italian Social Movement (MSI), which is the fourth largest in Italy but is cold-shouldered by other parties.

The MSI, which holds 30 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies and 13 seats in the 315-seat Senate, says it opposes violence.

A party spokesman, Michele Marchio, recently condemned the Bologna explosion and called for "the death penalty for terrorists, who must be considered as war criminals."

Probably the best-known of the neo-fascists is Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, the "black prince," who was accused of planning an amateurish coup d'etat in December, 1970.

The "black prince" affair was followed by lower-level gang violence, starting with the Armed Revolutionary Movement, which staged a dozen attacks, mainly on railway lines, from 1970 to 1972.

They were followed in turn by several gangs — the National Vanguard, Phoenix, New Order, Black Order and National Revolutionary Front, which claimed responsibility for the 1974 train explosion. Mario Tuti, self-proclaimed boss of the front, was charged just before Saturday's Bologna explosion with taking part in the 1974 blast.

A few hours after the explosion, an anonymous telephone caller claiming to represent another neo-fascist gang, the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei (NAR), claimed responsibility for it and said: "Honor to Comrade Mario Tuti." The NAR has emerged since 1977 as the most *active neo-fascist gang.*

Soviet Push Stops Revolt By Afghans

Source in India Says Army Mutiny Ended

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (LAT) — Major military operations by the Soviet Union have apparently ended a large-scale revolt within Afghanistan's beleaguered army, Western diplomats said today, but the action looks certain to deplete support for the country's unpopular Marxist regime even further.

Accounts remain sketchy of heavy fighting last week between Afghan Army units and Soviet troops in the cities of Maidan, 20 miles south of Kabul, and at Ghazni, 55 miles farther southwest, but Kabul residents have reported a sharp drop in the level of Soviet helicopter sorties from the city's major airport.

According to a Western diplomatic report reaching New Delhi, Soviet armored columns began reentering the capital "in a steady stream" on the main road from the southwest last Friday. Russian troops and equipment continued to flow into the city until late Sunday.

"It appears the Russians have regained control of the area," said an Afghan source in recent contact with Kabul.

The heaviest fighting is said to have taken place around Ghazni, where elements of the Afghan Army's 14th armored division reportedly rebelled when the government attempted to replace its commander.

Like the vast majority of senior officers in the Afghan Army, the commander was a member of a faction within the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) that has actively tried to undermine President Babrak Karmal's regime.

Mr. Karmal launched a purge last month against the group, known as the Khalq (Masses). While he succeded in shifting power away from Khalq Cabinet ministers and placing members of his own Parcham (Flag) faction in high government posts, key army units apparently refused to accept the changes.

Diplomats, citing accounts from refugees entering the capital, report that the Parchamite officer who took over the 14th division just days ago has already been replaced by an unknown captain.

While the Russians and Mr. Karmal's government appear to have quelled the army uprisings, the resistance dramatically illustrates the limits of the regime's support.

Mr. Karmal's failure to assimilate the Khalq faction into his narrowly-based regime poses even more serious manpower problems to a government already decimated by purges and defections.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Brazilian Law Makes Expulsions Possible

BRASILIA, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — A controversial government bill that could mean the expulsion of thousands of foreigners from Brazil became law today.

The law, relating to conditions of residence, empowers the government to expel any foreigner in an "irregular position" in the country, even those married to Brazilians or parents of Brazilian children.

The conservative military-led government defended the law as necessary for national security, but opposition parties and the Roman Catholic Church have criticized it as a bid to rid the country of leftist political refugees and foreign priests accused of being involved in politics.

Begin Lifts Detention Order Against Kahane

JERUSALEM, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin canceled the administrative detention order against Rabbi Meir Kahane today, but the militant U.S.-born rabbi remained in jail on an unrelated court sentence.

The rabbi, who has been held without trial since May 13 for acts endangering state security, has been linked by the government with a plot to blow up the Al Aksa Mosque in Jerusalem's Old City, one of Islam's holiest shrines. He will stay in jail because of a seven-month sentence handed down June 30 for forcing his way onto the Hebrew University campus to deliver a lecture.

Yossi Dayan, Rabbi Kahane's deputy in the rightist Kach movement, called Mr. Begin's action today a public relations stunt. Mr. Begin did not cancel a detention order against a Kahane supporter, Baruch Green, for security reasons, an announcement said.

Sadat Makes Appeal for Mount Sinai Center

MOUNT SINAI, Egypt, Aug. 6 (AP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, speaking in four languages, asked the world today to help build a Christian-Islamic-Jewish center at the foot of Mount Sinai as a living symbol of the brotherhood of man.

The Egyptian lader spoke at the foot of the mountain, where Moses is said to have received the Ten Commandments. The center has been one of his favorite projects since Israel returned the captured area last November.

He made the appeal in Arabic, English, French and German, speaking before 75 reporters who had been flown to the southern Sinai from Cairo.

U.S. Recognizes Government of Vanuatu

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — The United States has extended full diplomatic recognition to the newly independent Pacific archipelago of Vanuatu, formerly known as the New Hebrides, a State Department spokesman said today.

He said it was not yet known if an ambassador would be sent or an envoy in the area would represent the United States.

Meanwhile, British marines and French paratroopers, sent to the islands because of a revolt before independence last week, may be asked to leave earlier than expected because of their reluctance to move directly against rebels on the island of Espiritu Santo, a Vanuatu government spokesman said today. He said Vanuatu would then call for assistance from Papua New Guinea.

Hurricane Toll at Least 49 in Jamaica, Haiti

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 6 (AP) — Hurricane Allen roared past the Cayman Islands toward Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico today after battering Jamaica with 100-mph winds. At least 49 people were known dead.

There were no official casualty figures from the hard-hit southern peninsula of Haiti, but amateur radio operators in the Les Cayes area were reporting many dead and up to 40 percent of the houses destroyed. An American in charge of a hurricane-watch center in Haiti said at least 30 deaths had been confirmed in Port-au-Prince and the area to the south.

Ugandans Reported Starving Despite Supplies

ROME, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — A senior international civil servant attempting to distribute food aid in Uganda said today that people are starving although there are enough supplies in the country to feed them.

He appealed for more order and security in the country to allow the food to be distributed. "It's a hopeless situation," he said. "It's lawless. We cannot distribute the food. We need a minimum of order and security."

A week ago Melissa Wells, head of a United Nations program in Uganda, said that all UN-backed food distribution in her area had been suspended because of a lack of security.

U.S. Stresses Limited Nuclear War in Strategy Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

visaged. Officials said that the new directive called for the creation of a "secure strategic reserve," a missile force that would not be used in the early phases of a conflict and could thus deter Moscow from launching a major nuclear strike later on. The secure missiles, they said, would have to be invulnerable to attack and American leaders would have to be able to communicate with the force in the event of a prolonged war.

- The ability to find new targets and destroy them once a war begins, is emphasized. At present, nuclear targets in the Soviet Union are listed in a highly secret document known as the Single Integrated Operations Plan kept at the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command in Omaha, Neb. Under the revised strategy, new targets could be added in wartime to the plan when they were detected by reconnaissance satellites and other intelligence systems. Officials said that more refined intelligence systems, as well as more efficient command and control equipment, would be required to carry out this aspect of the new policy.

The revised strategy is almost certain to enliven the debate on nuclear policy that has proceeded since the late 1940s. In the 1950s, the United States, then far and away the leading nuclear power, adopted the so-called "massive retaliation" strategy, which held out the possibility of countering Soviet conventional thrusts with nuclear retaliation.

When Soviet nuclear forces expanded in the mid-1960s, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara unveiled the "mutual assured destruction" policy, which held that both Washington and Moscow could deter a war by threatening the destruction of each other's cities. Although this policy won widespread support in academic circles, it was gradually altered in the early 1970s by President Richard Nixon and other senior Republican officials who questioned whether Moscow shared Mr. McNamara's concept.

In 1973, former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger took the first step away from the "mutual assured destruction" strategy when he announced that the United States needed to be able to undertake "selective" nuclear strikes against the Soviet Union.

Although most senior Carter aides are known to have opposed Mr. Schlesinger's ideas when they were first enunciated, the administration's stand on nuclear arms questions are said to have changed over the years. In particular, Mr. Brown and others are said to have become increasingly concerned about apparent Soviet efforts to achieve a "first strike" capacity against U.S. land-based missiles.

While concern over the vulnerability of U.S. missiles is generally shared among military experts, some maintain that it is unnecessary for the United States to acquire the capacity to destroy Soviet missiles. McGeorge Bundy, former national security adviser to President John F. Kennedy, has argued that the threat to destroy Soviet cities is sufficient to deter any Russian nuclear attack, including a strike against U.S. missiles.

Bus Accident in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6 (UPI) — An bus slid off a highway in the rain yesterday, then slammed into a concrete bridge abutment and rolled down a ravine, killing 16 persons and injuring 26.

UN Moslems Seek Anti-Israel Measure

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 6 (NYT) — For the ninth time since March, the United Nations is priming itself to fire off another verbal missile at Israel.

The Security Council is expected to meet on Friday at the bidding of Islamic nations who want "practical measures" to punish Israel for its new law formally annexing the largely Arab eastern sector of Jerusalem.

Moslem delegates said yesterday that a first draft of the resolution ordered a cutoff of trade with Israel, the most drastic punitive measure short of force that the council can take. However, these diplomats recognized that any call for sanctions would be vetoed by the United States, a fact that is inducing second thoughts among the more moderate Arab countries.

Moreover, Washington might not stand alone this time, as it has in the earlier council resolutions rebuking Israel. Britain has already said it is not bound by a council decision in June to consider "practical measures" if Israel enacted into law its Jerusalem bill, and the possibility exists that London might add a veto to the measure or abstain.

Norway regards sanctions as too harsh and France disapproves of the world body exercising strength of almost any kind. In the end, then, there may be 11 or even fewer votes in the 15-member Security Council for a resolution that would anyway almost surely be killed by a veto.

There is wide recognition in the West that, as one envoy put it, the Moslem countries are "angry and indignant" over Israel's attempt to settle by itself the fate of a city regarded as sacred by three faiths. But the latest exercise in the council appears to be doomed to the same futility of others that have preceded it.

Indeed, several Western diplomats observed that each time the UN has acted, whether to rebuke Israel for establishing settlements in occupied lands, criticize its treatment of West Bank leaders, urge a Palestinian state or demand that Jerusalem's status remain unchanged, Israel has responded with some fresh assault on Arab sensibilities.

Delegates Troubled

The parade of futile declarations troubles delegates from all sides. A European envoy said there was a danger that the UN might begin to look ridiculous, particularly since so many of the empty rebukes and cautions were coming from the Security Council, the organization's highest and most powerful body.

Partly because of this and partly because the Arabs want to punish Israel, several Moslem countries are looking for some "practical measure" other than sanctions. No one, however, was quite sure what this could be.

One tentative proposal is that the council call for the removal of all embassies from Jerusalem. This is a proposition that Washington might not veto and could easily be obeyed. At present, only 12 Latin American countries and the Netherlands keep their missions in the ancient capital. Venezuela is moving out, and the others, it is assumed, would heed any council call. But this would be less than a damaging blow to Israel.

Zehdi Labib Terzi, the UN representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, wants a resolution calling for sanctions and says he does not care if the United States vetoes it. He cites the declaration of Islamic ministers adopted in May, which instructs all Moslem countries to break relations with any nation supporting Israel's claim to an undivided Jerusalem.

Mr. Terzi, however, seems almost alone in believing that moderate Arab oil states or many other Islamic nations might cut off diplomacy and trade with the United States if it wields its veto. That is why some Arab diplomats are seeking to shape the ninth UN assault on Israel with greater care than those that have gone before it.

Saudis, Iraq Issue Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

present against countries maintaining embassies in Jerusalem. These include the Netherlands and several South American countries. Venezuela had already decided to transfer its embassy to Tel Aviv while Turkey has recalled its envoy in Jerusalem.

Prince Fahd last month told reporters he planned to contact President Hafez Assad of Syria, King Hussein of Jordan, Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya and Chadli Benjadid of Algeria to ensure what he described as "inter-Arab solidarity against the common enemy, Israel."

In their joint statement, King Khaled and President Hussein reiterated their adherence to resolutions by Arab summit conferences during the past two years in which Arab states adopted a joint boycott against the Egyptian regime of President Anwar Sadat because of its peace treaty with Israel.

Zimbabwean Minister Charged in Killing

(Continued from Page 1)

port Mr. Tekere's hard line toward the whites and are anxious to receive the fruits of victory may feel that the manpower minister, if he killed a white farmer, was simply doing what they had routinely been ordered to do during the seven-year guerrilla war.

The question is literally whether "the struggle continues," in the terminology of African revolution.

The murder touched a sensitive nerve among the 200,000-member white minority, many of whom feel that government and party officials in Mr. Mugabe's ZANU-PF organization have sometimes been above the law since the advent of black rule April 18.

Although the murder of Adams appears to have been the result of an altercation, the trial of Mr. Tekere could become an emotional focus of national debate over the moderate direction the country has taken so far under Mr. Mugabe.

To many whites, whom Mr. Mugabe is seeking to retain in the country, the trial is liable to be a litmus test of the rule of law and order and thus their future in Zimbabwe.

The affair also comes on the heels of the resignation last month of Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, the country's white military commander, a move that also caused misgivings among some whites.

The trial is also likely to have international repercussions. Mr. Mugabe has been eagerly seeking Western investment and aid, which could be seriously affected if Zimbabwe is seen as moving in a vengeful way against the whites.

Dilemma Foreseen

Mr. Mugabe may face the dilemma of putting national interest ahead of the party, which technically is superior to the government in the ZANU-PF ideology.

A number of observers believe, however, that Mr. Mugabe's sweeping victory in independence elections last February have given him the clout to override recalcitrant elements in the party.

An aide to Mr. Mugabe said he has been "clearly disturbed" by the murder charge against Mr. Tekere and the potential impact. The case has come at a difficult time for the prime minister, who is playing host to President Samora Machel of Mozambique. The government has gone to great efforts to assure the success of the first state visit to the country.

Mr. Machel gave refuge to Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas after Mozambique's independence in 1975 and was regarded as the key outside factor in bringing about the end of white-ruled Rhodesia.

Just as the ZANU-PF was faced with the possibility of internal dissent, Mr. Machel made a fervent plea today for the country to overcome divisive tribalism.

Animosities between the majority Shona tribe and the minority Ndebeles have long plagued the country and have spawned separate political parties that, although technically united in a coalition government, often clash beneath the surface.

Accompanied by Mr. Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr. Machel brought cheers from a rally in Bulawayo of both parties' supporters when he said that those who support tribalism are an enemy of the country.

U.S. Dispatches 7 Cargo Vessels To Indian Ocean

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI) — The United States has sent seven cargo ships to the Indian Ocean loaded with heavy equipment to sustain a Marine amphibious brigade of 10,000 and several Air Force fighter squadrons.

While defense officials declined *to say precisely where the ships are* located, they are believed to be anchored at the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

"After being alerted, this force would sail to the designated port," Deputy Defense Secretary Graham Claytor told Congress on March 5 in explaining emergency tactics. "There it would be met by the combat troops who would have arrived by airlift from this rendezvous point; the troops would draw their equipment and proceed to the objective area."

The deployment is one of several steps the United States has taken in recent months to bolster its military presence in the Indian Ocean region following the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

Navy sources said 30 U.S. ships — including the seven cargo vessels — are cruising in the Indian Ocean, compared to 24 Soviet ships.

Cholera Kills 20 in India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A outbreak of cholera in the flood-ravaged northeastern state of Uttar Pradesh has killed 20 persons, press reports said today. More than 500 persons have died as a result of monsoon flooding across India.

U.S. Medal Goes To Nazi-Hunter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — President Carter presented a Congressional Gold Medal yesterday to Simon Wiesenthal, whom he called "a man of incomparable courage and conviction." Mr. Wiesenthal heads the Vienna-based Jewish Documentation Center, which tracked down Adolf Eichmann and other Nazi war criminals.

Recalling the extermination of 6 million Jews by the Nazis during World War II, Mr. Carter said: "Mr. Wiesenthal has worked for the past three decades, persistently, tirelessly and courageously, to make certain that never again will such a crime against humanity and decency be committed."

Mr. Wiesenthal hugged the president and kissed him on both cheeks when he was given the medal at a White House ceremony. "I am not a hater and the word revenge has no meaning for me," he said. "Hitler and Stalin are alive today, but maybe not in the same countries. They are waiting for us to forget. They have not disappeared."

Khomeini Scolds Political Factions

TEHRAN, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today Iranian politicians told to stop insulting each other and squabbling about the choice of a new premier.

In a speech over state radio, Ayatollah Khomeini appeared to be scolding both Islamic hard-liners and moderates without identifying either faction: "It is against Islam if the Majlis [parliament] tries to weaken the government or president, or vice versa," he said, referring to the long-delayed appointment of a premier.

A Majlis commission is currently examining 13 candidates. Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, whose Islamic Republican Party (IRP) dominates the 270-seat Majlis, said today he thought the commission would hand the president a short list of candidates within two days.

Masmoudi's Release By Tunisia Reported

TUNIS, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Mohammed Masmoudi, former foreign minister of Tunisia, has been released from house arrest after two years of confinement, a politica source said yesterday.

Mr. Masmoudi, appointed foreign minister in 1974, was sentenced to house arrest in 1978 f his association with trade-uni leaders who were arrested followi anti-government riots.

Questions Remain in Billy Carter Case

(Continued from Page 1)

kept in touch with the lawyers to be sure that Billy Carter informed them about his service as an intermediary in the hostage crisis last November, and to stay current with developments so the White House would be prepared to respond to press inquiries when the case was resolved.

No Forewarning

Other questions that remain open in the controversy include why Billy Carter called the Justice Department on June 10 to inquire about his case, only eight days after the department confirmed that he had received $220,000 from Libya but before department officials notified him of the discovery. The White House statement said that no one there had forewarned the president's brother.

Another question is why Henry Randolph Coleman, Billy Carter's business associate, attended the Nov. 27 meeting at the White House between Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, Billy Carter, and Ali el-Houderi, Libya's chief representative in Washington.

Other unresolved issues include: Was it proper for Mr. Brzezinski to tell Billy Carter in March about information contained in a classified intelligence report? How could both the president and the attorney general fail to tell Mr. Cutler about their June 17 conversation about the Billy Carter case when Mr. Cutler asked them about any White House-Justice Department contacts prior to issuance of a White House statement on July 22?

The statement did not mention the meeting. Mr. Cutler reported Monday, because neither the president nor Mr. Civiletti told him about it.

Finally, there is the question of why Mr. Cutler, after keeping in touch with the status of the Billy Carter case almost daily at the end of June, ceased inquiring about it when the Justice Department set a new deadline of noon on July 2 for Billy Carter to register as a foreign agent.

On June 28 and July 1, President Carter called his brother about the case, both times after receiving notes from Mr. Cutler about the status of the case. On the morning of July 2, Mr. Cutler sent the president a third note, informing him that a deadline of noon that day had been set and that Billy Carter was meeting with his lawyers that morning.

Despite the deadline, however, Mr. Cutler, according to his statement, did not inquire about the case again until July 11. The gap raised the possibility that other White House officials might have followed up.

White House officials said yesterday that no other officials had checked on the case after the deadline passed. They said Mr. Cutler did not check because he assumed further negotiations between the Justice Department and Billy Carter would take place, and that he would be called if anything important happened.

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'Nonaligned' Group n't, a Founder Says

By Henry Kamm

AGOON, Burma (NYT) — U he last survivor of the five nen who brought to life the gned movement in the 1950s, e movement is no longer no- ed.

annot honestly call it a no- ed movement," the former minister said in a written in- w from the secluded residence he has been since his return eek from 11 years of exile. r as I am concerned, I do not ry bright future for it. The opinion has ceased to respect nonaligned movement."

ma disaffiliated itself from loc after perceiving at last meeting in Havana a deep di- between a dominant group rting the Soviet Union's policies and countries striv- equidistance from all major s.

Since his return from India, Mr. Nu has resided at a state guest house instead of returning to his simple family home, which the government had renovated before his arrival. Sources close to the former leader said that his seclusion would last from two to four months by his own wish.

The assertion is met with skepticism by diplomatic and Burmese sources. It is thought to be contrary to the former leader's customary affable and gregarious nature to refuse to see his many old friends after so long an absence.

Interested observers here speculate that Mr. Nu's isolation may be the result of a wish that he expressed at the suggestion of the government as a condition for permission to return.

Members of his immediate family are the only persons with access to Mr. Nu. They deliver home-cooked meals to the guest house three times a day and usually eat with him. He is reported to be in good health and heavier than when he left his country. His only other caller is reported to have been President Ne Win, who ousted and imprisoned him in 1962.

In the written interview, Mr. Nu pronounced himself "very happy to come back to Burma."

In response to a question on his plans, he replied: "I am now 73 years old. It is not an age for active work. I have a plan to translate the Tri Pitakas [teachings of the Buddha] into English. It is a very big project. It can be implemented only with the help of the government. I have reason to believe that I will get the necessary help from the government. It will take about 10 years to complete it."

The former prime minister said his translation project is "the biggest thing that inspired me to come home." Sources close to him said that before tackling the translation, which Buddhist experts said is a huge task for a group of scholars and beyond any single man's competence, Mr. Nu will complete a philosophical treatise of his own.

Mr. Nu's return was greeted with expressions of quiet joy by many Burmese questioned. His arrival was announced in a brief news item with a photograph in the newspapers, which are under complete government control. No commentaries or further reports have followed.

Hopes for Change

The popular expressions of pleasure over the former leader's homecoming were usually coupled with wishes that the event would be a harbinger of an improvement in Burmese life — a higher standard of living for the impoverished population of about 43 million, less dominance in all spheres of life by military or former military men and more freedom to speak, to read and perhaps to travel.

The recent moves by the chief of state, Ne Win — an amnesty for political prisoners, an invitation for exiles to return and public recognition for services to the country by political figures in the wilderness, sometimes in prison, since 1962 — are seen by ordinary Burmese as good first steps. But there have been no indications by the usually uncommunicative one-man government that the hopes he has raised will find a measure of fulfillment.

Mr. Nu's condemnation of the nonaligned movement, which he joined in creating with Nehru, Sukarno, Tito and Nasser, was his only political comment since he announced in June that he would return. Political and diplomatic sources here believe that he agreed not to intervene in internal politics.

But political observers who know him well indicated a belief that such a pledge could only be of limited duration. "He will be a politician until the day he dies," one said.

South Korea ils 17,000 New Push

UL, Aug. 6 (UPI) — South n security forces have arrest- rly 17,000 people in a nation- crackdown on "hooliganism" ther social evils, government ls said today.

roundup appeared part of a cleanup campaign underway May 17, when the government ted martial law and cracked on dissidents and officials d corrupt.

spite the mass arrests, we be- here are many kingpin hooli- still at large. Therefore, this down will continue until all ocial evils are rooted out," an l said.

icials said martial law troops olice forces have raided nu- s "disorderly nightspots and its" throughout the country Monday and rounded up a to- f 16,599 "hooligans, drug ts, smugglers, extortionists, s and habitual gamblers."

these, "hooligans" head the th 14,465, followed by 1,556 lers and drug pushers, and swindlers and extortionists, aid. Most of the arrests were in major cities, including in Seoul and 1,699 in Pusan, ation's second largest city, the ls said.

a public notice, authorities or- those still at large to surren- uring a 10-day period begin- omorrow, or face severe pun- nt. Those found guilty of se- crimes will be sentenced by martial; others will be or- to do six months of labor at construction sites.

der the social purification nearly 9,000 government offi- politicians, employees of controlled business organiza- teachers and educators have been purged.

Booklet Accuses Kim

OUL, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Korea's government today ed detained former presiden- andidate Kim Dae Jung of y siding with the North Kore- mmunists.

accusation was contained in page booklet entitled "The About the Attempted Insur- n by Kim Dae Jung and His wers," issued by the Korean eas Information Service.

thorities are preparing to put Kim on trial for sedition and pting to overthrow the gov- ent by revolution; charges could result in the death pen-



Associated Press

Ronald Reagan confronts angry crowd in the South Bronx.

Carter to Offer Proposal For Economic Recovery

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP) — President Carter told leaders of the black community today he soon would propose an economic recovery plan, saying it would provide millions of jobs without re-igniting the flames of inflation.

He also criticized the tax-cut plan of Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential nominee, as "sugar-coated poison" that would soak the poor while benefiting the wealthy.

Mr. Carter's "economic renewal program" would be the first major new domestic program the president has announced during his re-election campaign. Numerous other administration proposals, notably for the overhaul of the welfare system, national health insurance and hospital cost containment, have been stalled in Congress throughout much of Mr. Carter's first term.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the National Urban League convention in New York, Mr. Carter also sharpened his attack on Mr. Reagan's plan for a 30-percent, across-the-board cut in federal income taxes, totaling an estimated $36 billion over three years.

'Free Lunch'

A month ago, speaking to the National Education Association convention in Los Angeles, Mr. Carter called the proposal a "classic offer of a free lunch" and said there is no such thing. Today, the president said it "is even worse than a free lunch; it is sugar-coated poison."

He called it "trickle-down economics for the few."

The president's own recovery plan, he said, "will put people to work ... modernizing our American industries, improving their ability to compete and expanding our exports."

He said it would not create "massive programs that hide inflationary time bombs" but would consist of "carefully designed measures that will also make possible continued reductions in inflation."

The plan will include building new facilities to conserve energy and produce new energy, Mr. Carter said, and it will have programs targeted at distressed areas with high unemployment, with help for jobless workers who need marketable skills.

Private Initiatives

Mr. Carter did not explain how the proposal would work but said it would include private as well as public initiatives.

"I believe this enterprise will be the most exciting on which we will embark in the 1980s," Mr. Carter said.

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said Monday that Mr. Carter did not intend to announce his plan for revitalizing U.S. industry until after the Democratic National Convention next week.

Mr. Carter held a closed-door session last week with top administration officials and Democratic congressional leaders on the nation's economic situation. Sources said they discussed a plan for a long-range strategy, which apparently has not yet been worked out in detail.

The president, whose 1976 victory was buoyed by black voters, reminded the Urban League of his longtime alliance with the black community.

"With your help," Mr. Carter said, and despite the battle against inflation, "we are protecting such programs that are important to you as Social Security; aid for families of dependent children, [which] we are greatly increasing; subsidized government housing; and programs like Head Start."

Like Mr. Reagan and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who is still challenging Mr. Carter for the Democratic nomination, the president planned to visit the Urban League leader, Vernon Jordan Jr., who is recovering in New York from a shooting earlier this year.

Moscow Accuses 2 U.S. Diplomats Of Bad Conduct

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (UPI) — The Soviet press today accused two U.S. diplomats of improper conduct during a tour of the Soviet Union.

In what an observer called an expected post-Olympics offensive, the weekly Literary Gazette charged that James and Judy Mandel of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow told their hosts in Uzbekistan that they believed the United States should launch a nuclear war against Iran. The U.S. Embassy denied the charges.

Mrs. Mandel is a political affairs officer at the embassy. Her husband is a member of the staff of the Federal Buildings Overseas Organization.

The article said that when the couple toured the Uzbek Republic earlier this year, they were invited to dinner by a local family. During the conversation, the paper said, Mrs. Mandel criticized President Carter "for his indecision and hesitation to use the atomic bomb against Iran."

A Western observer said that he was not surprised by the attack against the Mandels. "With the Olympics over," he said, "the Russians are likely to stage an offensive of some kind against people they believe tried to hinder the Games."

Reagan Asks Black Group For Support

Meets Urban League, Goes to South Bronx

By Lou Cannon

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (WP) — Comparing himself to John F. Kennedy in 1960 attempting to win Protestant votes, Ronald Reagan yesterday asked black voters not to consider him a caricature conservative who is anti-poor, anti-black and anti-disadvantaged.

The Republican presidential nominee made his appeal in a speech to the convention of the National Urban League, a speech both substantive and conciliatory in tone. Abandoning his customary generality that anything that boosts the economy also benefits blacks, Mr. Reagan called for the creation of inner-city enterprise zones where taxes would be substantially reduced and regulations relaxed to encourage industry and new jobs.

Gutted Building

Within hours of his speech, however, Mr. Reagan met the hard reality of the South Bronx. Standing in a rubble-strewn lot where President Carter in 1977 had promised new housing and a job-training center, Mr. Reagan accused the president of making pledges he could not keep.

But Mr. Reagan soon found himself in a shouting match with members of the People's Coalition, a local self-help group. When a woman member of the coalition repeatedly asked Mr. Reagan what he would do to help them, he lost his temper and shouted back: "I can't do a damn thing for you if I don't get elected."

The 50 or so people gathered on the vacant lot in front of a gutted building at first jeered Mr. Reagan and chanted, "Talk to the people and not to the press." But some applauded and others listened seriously as Mr. Reagan restated again and again his basic message that private industry, assisted by federal tax incentives, must take the lead in restoring devastated areas.

Patrick Lochrane, a Franciscan monk who is head of the local planning district, greeted Mr. Reagan cordially and expressed hope that the Republican candidate would be more successful than Mr. Carter in helping the South Bronx.

"This area is exactly what it was when Carter came here three years ago, and the feeling of the people is worse," he said. "Our hopes were built up and then totally destroyed."

Youth Differential

Mr. Reagan's solution, expressed both on the garbage-strewn lot and earlier in the New York Hilton's ballroom, is to designate depressed urban areas as enterprise zones — a proposal of Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., the source of a number of Mr. Reagan's economic ideas.

"Enterprise zones would remove many of the barriers to investment and job creation," Mr. Reagan said in his Urban League speech. "Thus, entrepreneurs would be encouraged to start new enterprises and to put people in the zone to work."

Mr. Reagan also urged a youth differential in the minimum wage, which he asserted would encourage employers to hire unskilled black teenagers. And he called for a comprehensive urban homesteading program that would turn over abandoned government-owned housing to families if they would agree to maintain the homes and live in them.

Ron McDuffie, who was liaison to the black community for John Connally's presidential campaign, observed that Gerald Ford lost the 1976 presidential election because he failed to win a few thousand black votes in Ohio and Mississippi.

Mr. Reagan's speech was circulated to several black leaders for advice and consultation. Some of them suggested that he make a specific declaration favoring affirmative action.

Instead, Mr. Reagan inserted in his speech the following words: "I am committed to the protection of the civil rights of black Americans. This commitment is interwoven into every phase of the programs I will propose."

Martin Anderson, his chief domestic adviser, said this means that Mr. Reagan would uphold all anti-discrimination laws, including affirmative-action programs, but he does not favor establishing quota systems for minority hiring.

Mr. Reagan pointed to his eight-year record as governor of California and his successful support of job-development legislation and a loan-guarantee program which assisted minority businesses.

Convention Dispute Set for Prime Time

Carter Agrees to Rules Debate

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT) — President Carter's campaign yielded yesterday to demands by Sen. Edward Kennedy's forces for debates of the Democratic Party platform and convention rules in prime television time next week, and in return won a pledge for a party "united behind our nominees" once the convention battles are over.

After a long negotiating session, the two sides emerged with conflicting predictions on the outcome of the rules fight at the convention, which shapes up as the crucial test for Mr. Carter's renomination, but the two sides agreed to a statement that appeared to be qualified later by Sen. Kennedy and his aides.

From Mr. Carter's viewpoint, the most important gain was a commitment by both sides that "whoever is on our ticket, we are determined to conclude our convention united behind our nominees," along with other assertions that differences between the two rival factions "pale in comparison to our common differences with the Republicans and their nominee."

"We've organized some ground rules for a good, fair, open fight at the convention that leaves the party in the best possible shape afterward," said a leading aide to Mr. Carter. But when Paul Kirk, a senior strategist for Sen. Kennedy, was asked if this meant that the senator would back Mr. Carter, if renominated, he replied, "Nothing is certain in politics. Neither is President Carter's renomination."

As a new national poll came out showing that a majority of Democrats nationwide favored some nominee other than Mr. Carter and wanted him to release his delegates, Sen. Kennedy met with Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the majority leader, to tell both that they were on his list for a vice-presidential running mate.

The Massachusetts Democrat, fighting long odds in his drive to upset Mr. Carter, still predicted that he would win the nomination. He sidestepped a question of whether he would support Mr. Carter if the president were nominated and join the president on the podium on the final night of the convention in the traditional show of party unity.

He contended that his campaign and the independent Open Convention Committee had developed enough support among Mr. Carter's nearly 2,000 delegates to defeat the rule to bind all delegates to vote for the presidential candidate under whose name they were originally chosen. The subject will be decided by majority vote, with 1,666 needed to settle any issue.

Stumbling Block

But Sen. Kennedy's own aides were more cautious, and a spokesman for the Open Convention Commitee said that there were not yet enough votes to beat Mr. Carter's forces, partly because some of his delegates consider Sen. Kennedy the stumbling block.

"There is a great deal of sympathy and support for the open convention idea, but there is great hesitancy to support it if it benefits Sen. Kennedy," Rep. Michael Barnes of Maryland said. "There's no movement to Kennedy among the Carter delegates. There is a willingness to contemplate someone else — Sen. Jackson, Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Muskie."

Despite the president's vigorous contention Monday night that defeating the rule would shift control of the nominating process from primary voters to party "power brokers," a new Gallup Poll showed that 55 percent of the nation's Democrats would like to see the president release his delegates to vote for whomever they wish. Thirty-seven percent opposed that idea.

When the 566 Democrats polled last Friday through Sunday were asked if they wanted to see Mr. Carter or someone else nominated, 39 percent said Mr. Carter and 52 percent favored someone else — half of them Sen. Kennedy.

In mid-July, the poll showed Democrats favoring Mr. Carter over the senator by 60 percent to 34 percent, a margin now narrowed to 47-43.

"Never before in the nearly 50 years of Gallup polls has an incumbent president entered a convention with less grass-roots support from his own party than will President Carter," said George Gallup Jr., president of the Gallup Poll.

Mr. Carter's strategists felt they had won an important point in yesterday's negotiations with Sen. Kennedy's camp that concluded with the statement pledging unity "behind our nominees."

Sen. Kennedy's strategists thought that they had won important concessions, too. Yesterday's agreement grants them a one-hour debate of the rules issue next Monday night on prime-time television and a two-hour debate of four major economic issues the following night. Originally, the president's side had wanted the rules issue settled Monday morning — away from prime time — and the senator's camp had pressed for it to be taken up Tuesday to give it more time for lobbying.

Denver Hecklers Attack Anderson

DENVER, Aug. 6 (WP) — Rep. John Anderson, the independent presidential candidate, was attacked twice here yesterday by egg-throwing, slogan-shouting hecklers.

The first incident occurred when a heckler interrupted Rep. Anderson's speech to the National Governors Association, yelling at the candidate and throwing an egg that landed off the mark.

It took place as a man claiming to be a member of the Communist Workers Party strode toward the front of the hall where most of the nation's governors had gathered and yelled: "Mr. Anderson, you represent World War III and fascism. Take that!" Then he threw an egg.

The second incident occurred as Rep. Anderson left the opening of his new Denver campaign headquarters late in the afternoon.

He was shaking the hand of supporters outside the headquarters, located in an old renovated house in the Capitol Hill area of Denver, when a woman held up a small baby for him to kiss.

Suddenly, a shouting man lunged at him and threw an egg at him from a short distance. The egg splattered on the back of the Illinois congressman's dark blue suit as Secret Service men, their bodies huddled protectively over him, rushed Rep. Anderson to a car.

As Denver police wrestled the egg-thrower to the ground, another man began shouting slogans, and possibly threw a second egg. Police arrested both men, who shouted inaudible slogans as they were being hauled into cruiser cars.

Chess Candidates Draw

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 6 (AP) — Lev Polugayevsky and Viktor Korchnoi played to a quick draw last night in the ninth game of their world chess candidates semifinal and remained tied with four points each. Mr. Korchnoi, playing white, offered a draw on his 25th move and Mr. Polugayevsky accepted. The game lasted 3 hours, 20 minutes.

rosion of Power Spurs U.S. Governors o Request Constitutional Realignment

By John Herbers

NVER, Aug. 6 (NYT) — The n's governors, angered by a inued erosion of authority to federal government in recent s, took the first step yesterday rd a goal of constitutional gument of powers.

e National Governors Associa- at its annual convention, imously adopted an agenda calls on the president and Con- next year to convene a nation- ommission on federalism to pro- legislative and constitutional ges that would assign certain tions to the federal government others to the states.

hile acknowledging that this will be difficult to attain, the rtisan leaders of the move said flects a determination by many officials to challenge the feder- overnment at a time when the ical climate seems to favor ping Washington of some of its g and legislative authority.

hey also cited nonpartisan study by the Advisory Commission on rgovernmental Relations, an ncy created by Congress, con- ing that the present federal sys- is inefficient and in some re- ts counterproductive.

Babbitt a Leader

ne of the leaders in the budding It is Gov. Bruce Babbitt of Ari- a, a Harvard Law School gradu- who identified himself as a com- ed liberal and an unapologetic ocrat.

Today, however, the federal sys- is in complete disarray," he "Congress has lost all sense of aint. The Congress no longer the questions that preoccupied Hamilton and Madison: 'Is this legislative proposal an appropriate function for the federal government?' "

He added: "They would ask if it is the role of the Congress to fund programs for jellyfish control? A comprehensive program for rat control? Grants to local libraries? Is it appropriate to have a national program that buys typewriters, desks, guns and patrol cars for local police agencies across the entire continent? They would ask how we have allowed their most original creation, a carefully layered system of separate units with specified functions, to become scrambled in an undifferentiated government omelet."

Gov. Richard Snelling of Vermont, a Republican, who steered yesterday's proposal to approval, said this is not an old-fashioned revolt by those who want the government to do less for citizens but is instead the result of a stepped-up assault on the authority of the states.

Proposal to Carter

Two years ago the governors offered President Carter a proposal to support cuts in federal aid programs if he would push for consolidations in reforms they said would save money and give them more flexibility in administering programs. Mr. Carter proposed a number of consolidations but these were rejected by Congress.

This year, deep budget cuts, without reforms, Gov. Snelling said, were made in revenue sharing and other programs that gave the states the most authority in deciding how the money would be spent. At the same time, Congress has continued to mandate actions by state and local governments — providing facilities for the handicapped, for example — without furnishing the money to carry them out.

"In many respects, states are just administrative agents for the federal government," Gov. Snelling said. "I have testified before House committees and have been lectured by members that I don't know about government. But I am the one closest to the people. I am the one who has to decide which of our citizens will have to bear the burden of the cuts."

The paper adopted yesterday said the proposed commission "should within two years develop legislative, administrative and, if necessary, constitutional action to recommend a system through which government at all levels interacts to achieve the national domestic goals of establishing justice and promoting general welfare." Several of the authors said they believe that constitutional amendments would be necessary.

The statement did not specify which role should be left to the states and which to the federal government.

Polish Sources Say Dissident Detained

WARSAW, Aug. 6 (AP) — Jan Litynski, editor of a dissident publication that has extensively covered recent Polish workers' strikes, was detained after police searched his home, dissident sources reported.

Two workers from western Poland who were in his apartment at the time of the yesterday's search were also taken to the police station, the sources said.

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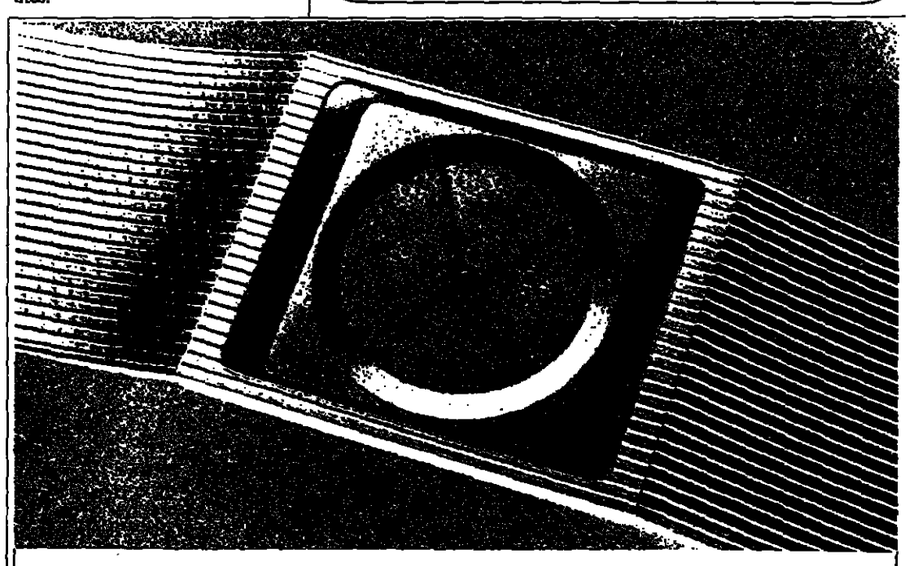
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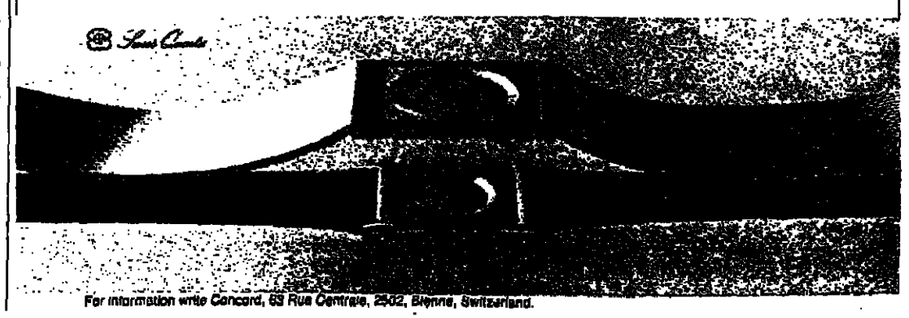


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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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All in the Family

Jimmy Carter has now made a ringing and detailed defense of his integrity in the Billy Carter affair. His evident intent, besides clearing his name, is to clear the air before the Democratic convention and to preempt the Senate investigation. Has he succeeded? Tune in in a week or two. Our guess is that, when the poking in corners and the holding up to the light have been completed, the story will have faded as an event but will be flourishing as a symbol of people's complaints about the administration. The obvious innocence of the president in using his brother to reach the Libyans so that they could be urged to needle the Iranians on the hostage question seems to us to wash out what suggestion of illegalities or improprieties has been made so far.

But the president still does not acknowledge a troubling aspect of this episode. It is not his integrity but his judgment that is in question. He makes out that his "bad judgment," in using Billy Carter as a conduit though he knew that would build up his brother, was actually a concealed virtue, good judgment: "I did what I thought was best for the country and best for the hostages." But in our view the *real* bad judgment lay in his use of a brother to make the contact when the need for using him was at best questionable and when the use of him gave the Libyans, or so they seem to have thought, influence of a sort they could not otherwise have dreamed of.

Consider that the State Department, on Nov. 8 and 18, had gotten positive responses from quiet probes meant to get the Libyans to go on the record as being against the hostage seizure of Nov. 4. At White House suggestion, Billy Carter got in touch with a Libyan diplomat in Washington on Nov. 20. On Nov. 22, the Libyan government came out against holding hostages. Billy Carter brought the Libyan diplomat to meet the president's national security adviser on Nov. 27, and Moamer Qadhafi, the strongman, sent Mr. Carter a message on Nov. 29. Libya burned out the U.S. Embassy on Dec. 2. To discuss that as well as the hostages, the president himself met with the Libyan diplomat on Dec. 6. On Dec. 11, Col. Qadhafi said in a newspaper interview that he was suspending earlier threats to curtail oil exports since he had received "assurances in the last few days through unofficial but reliable channels from President Carter" that, if re-elected, Mr. Carter would take "a more neutral American posture in the conflict between the Arabs and Israel ... a more sympathetic attitude toward the Palestinian people."

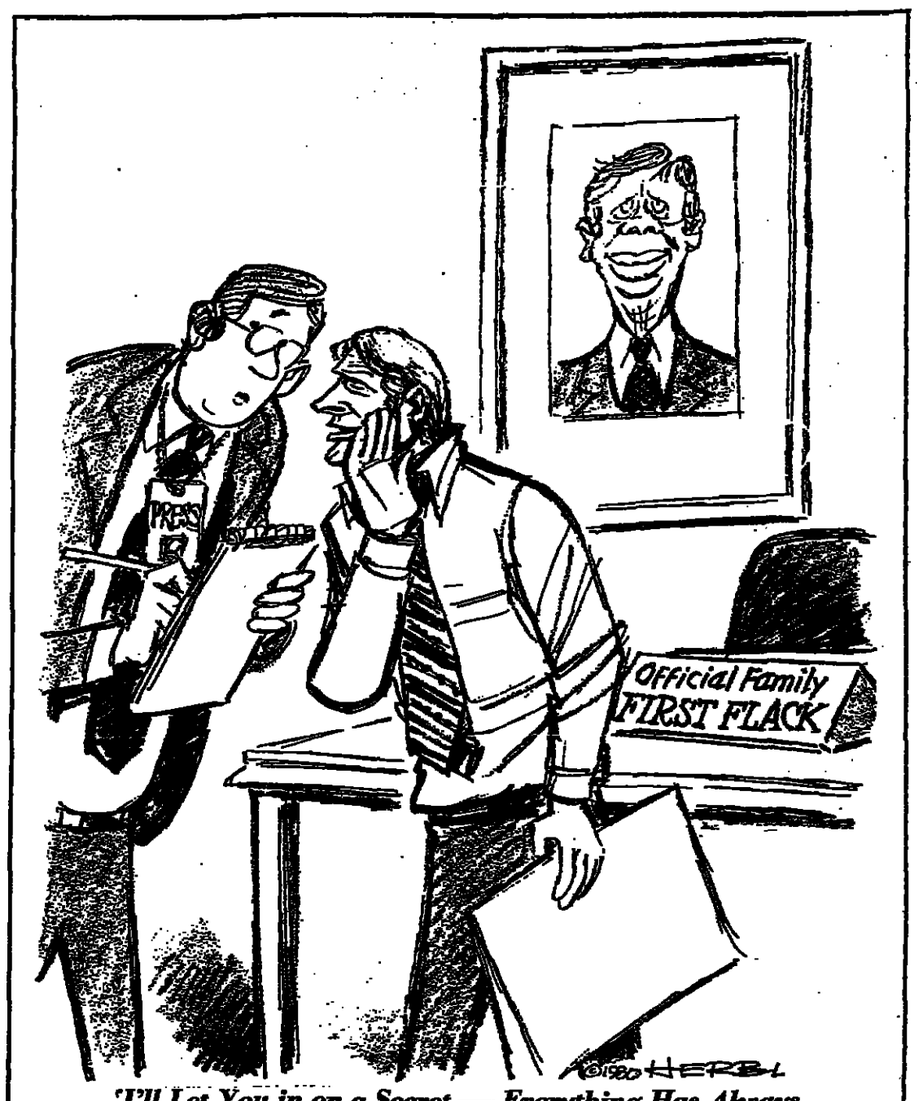
What actually happened? On the one hand, Mr. Carter, with "an absolute, total obsession" with the U.S. hostages, did not want to leave the new crisis, any more than any other aspect of Iran policy, to the State Department. On the other hand, his bent for family diplomacy was strong. So through his brother and the White House staff, he reached out to the Libyan diplomat and opened up an exchange with Col. Qadhafi. His personal notes make clear he was gratified that Libya was cooperating on the hostages and hopeful that Libya would make amends for the embassy burning. He looked ahead to "better relations" with Col. Qadhafi, heretofore known to him chiefly as a sponsor of terror, armed insurrection and anti-Camp David trouble. Over the whole sequence hung his relief that Libya was continuing to pump lots of oil.

To judge by Col. Qadhafi's press interviews of Dec. 11 and Jan. 10, he was delighted by the new turn. The White House was asking him merely for the help on the hostages that he had already started offering in response to the State Department. President Carter was thanking him on the hostages even after the U.S. Embassy had been burned. Best of all, he had shed his semi-outlaw status for a direct channel to President Carter, who now was talking of "better relations." These were the conditions in which Col. Qadhafi began speaking publicly, over White House denials, of White House "assurances" of an U.S. Mideast policy change in 1981. Is it a surprise that the Libyans, having paid Billy Carter nothing for his previous public relations chores, now gave him $20,000 and then $200,000 out of a promised $500,000? Who was using whom?

President Carter now proposes to write a rule barring executive branch employees from dealing with any member of his family "under circumstances that create either the reality or the appearance of improper favor or influence." That puts the onus on his bureaucrats. It should be on the officeholder whose family is the one in question. At the core of this episode is Mr. Carter's belief that members of his family are often his best surrogates — that he shows respect to foreigners and personal interest and commitment by having them deal with persons related to him.

But this is wrong. It is not Mr. Carter (or any president) the man, but rather Mr. Carter the president, with whom foreigners are dealing. He represents the government in his involvements with them. He can honor them and show them that he takes them seriously by sending *other high-elected or appointed officials* to represent him rather than members of his family. A president's family has no standing in the U.S. government or system. Public officials do. Mr. Carter's attitude, which is the reverse of this, invites precisely the confusion that has put the Billy affair at the debilitating center of the administration's concern. The way to avoid family-bureaucrat dealings that create the reality or appearance of improper favor or influence — and contacts, like the Billy-Libya one, that hurt the president and his capacity to govern — is to avoid family-bureaucrat contacts. The way to avoid those contacts is to terminate them from the family end. If any new rule on such contacts is needed, it is a self-denying ordinance that Mr. Carter should write for himself.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'I'll Let You in on a Secret — Everything Has Always Been the Fault of Cy, or Zbig, or Billy, or Rosalynn, or . . .'

Joining the Nuclear Club

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON — It is often overlooked how reasonably stable the worldwide nuclear nonproliferation regime is. Proliferation is not inevitable just because it is possible. Not since the Chinese detonated a bomb in 1964 has any nation launched an avowed nuclear weapons program. Only one nation for sure, apart from the principal nuclear weapons states, has exploded a nuclear device — India in 1974. (There is, however, strong but disputed evidence that South Africa exploded one last year.)

Next Monday, in Geneva, begins the second review conference of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), negotiated in the mid-1960s and opened for signature in 1968. The treaty binds signatories to forgo nuclear weapons, without, however, giving up the right to develop nuclear power.

Most of the countries of the world have subscribed to it. And every year one or two more countries append their signature.

Recently, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have signed. All have a symbolic importance — Indonesia because of its size and the latter two because the major powers in their region, India and Pakistan, have refused to sign.

Turkey signed in April. This now means that all the non-nuclear weapons states of NATO are members and, apart from Spain, France and Albania, every European state.

Concern

The progress, significant though it is, only serves to dramatize what remains. There are eight nonsignatories that cause particular concern: India, Pakistan, Argentina, Brazil, Israel, South Africa, Spain and North Korea. The conference will help focus the hot iron of political attention on these holdouts. Yet it would be wrong to lump them all in the same frying pan of condemnation.

Spain is likely to sign up when it joins the European Economic Community. North Korea is unlikely to, as long as U.S. tactical nuclear weapons are stationed on South Korean soil. Meanwhile, it can be reasonably assumed that neither its Soviet nor Chinese backers will provide it the wherewithal to develop its own nuclear weapons.

India, which has long been singled out for attention, not least because its nuclear industry is so developed, is thought unlikely to develop a nuclear weapons program even if Pakistan goes ahead with its planned nuclear explosion. However, if Pakistan then decides to go on and build a delivery system aimed at India, it might be difficult to stop India from following suit.

It is important that Western policy returns to its determined pre-Afghanistan stance of pressuring Pakistan to give up its nuclear ambitions. At the same time, it must continue to be sensitive to Indian pride which still does not forget President Richard Nixon's statement that he was taking China seriously partly because of its possession of the bomb.

India is not going to be bludgeoned into signing the NPT in return for a continuing supply of enriched uranium from the United States. A cutoff is likely to persuade the Indians to develop their own large-scale reprocessing plant which would put them one step nearer a bomb production line and therefore make them more prone to overract to anything the Pakistanis might do.

Argentina and Brazil are less worrying than India and Pakistan. Their political temperature is steadily falling. Nevertheless, there are uncertainties in the situation. When West Germany, a few years ago, succeeded in winning a large Brazilian contract for nuclear power stations by offering the "sweetener" of a reprocessing plant, it was widely felt that West Germany had made a bad mistake. But now, after costly errors and mismanagement, Brazil's nuclear program has been scaled down. The reprocessing plant may only be a pilot plant.

On the Argentinian side, there has been something of an uproar over the recent Swiss-West German decision to provide a reactor and a heavy water plant which will enable Argentina to be largely independent in the nuclear field. The Swiss have been criticized for not insisting on tighter safeguards.

The fact of the matter is that the Argentinians, if refused the heavy water plant, can substitute a homemade graphite process, if they want to make a bomb. There is no evidence, however, that that is what they are up to. On the other hand, the Swiss and West Germans could have been firmer, because they had something to sell which the Argentinians wanted — nuclear power stations.

The Israeli bomb may exist. No one can be sure. What is worrying is the increasing evidence that its near neighbor Iraq, although a signatory of the NPT, is maybe building one, too. Apparently no rules have been broken but the French, with the sale of an advanced experimental reactor and highly enriched uranium, appear to have allowed Iraq to develop bomb-making capability. The question is whether Iraq could afford to be seen to be ready to abrogate the NPT. Where would it then buy its enriched uranium and reactors for commercial use?

Uncertain Business

The same question applies to South Africa which might feel it needs a bomb to ward off any African attack. Even though it is not a signatory of the NPT, can it adopt a go-it-alone policy? It might be able to enrich its own uranium, but for the foreseeable future it will still need to import its power stations.

Reducing nuclear proliferation is a hazardous and uncertain business. Progress has been made. Many dangers, not always precisely defined, still lurk. The debate on how tightly to draw the rules will dominate the review conference.

The last few years the strings have been drawn tighter, but not tight enough. It should be made clear that if any country misuses the facilities it has to manufacture a bomb then it will be considered, as far as further civilian nuclear supplies are concerned, an international pariah.

Meanwhile, France, West Germany and Switzerland in particular should re-examine the conditions under which they allow sensitive materials to be sold. By comparison, this is one occasion on which both the Soviet Union and the United States can hold their heads high.

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Carter's Optimism Despite Adversity

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Hamilton Jordan has moved out of his prestigious chief of staff rooms in the White House to help run President Carter's election headquarters in a couple of dreary floors of a modern building in downtown Washington.

At the moment, the place looks almost as disorganized as the Carter administration itself, but nothing seems to make Carter's little band of adoring Georgians happier than misery. Having come out of adversity, they seem almost relieved to be back in an alley fight with the Northern Democrats and the fancy Republicans.

They see silver linings on every dark horizon. Is Carter down to the lowest popularity rating of any president since the polls began? Well, says Jordan, when we started, we didn't even have 3 percent approval, let alone 21 percent now.

A Disaster

Is the economy a disaster?

It's turning the corner, Jordan says. Is Billy merely an embarrassment or a catastrophe? Either way, says Jordan, better now than in October!

Jordan and Jody Powell and Bob Strauss are sure that Carter can win the nomination either in an open or a closed convention in New York, and they're probably right. They believe they've defeated Sen. Edward Kennedy and that John Anderson is running out of money and support, and will wind up with no more than 10 or 12 percent of the vote in November.

Jordan's view is that everybody always underestimates Carter — that this is as true now as it was in the last election. He insists that the press has not been fair to Carter's record, but that this will be corrected in the campaign and in the debates to come.

Jordan's assumption is that the Republican platform is a blueprint for the past, and that Reagan has "no vision of the future." Carter is not going to allow this campaign to be "fought in the trenches," Jordan says, or on the economic statistics of the present. Carter will "sweep" the South, Jordan is sure, and make Reagan and the Republican platform the issues in the Northeast, in the industrial Middle West, and in California and the Northwest.

Dubious Points

Jordan talks as if it will be possible to impose Carter's primary and caucuses votes on the Democratic convention and still unify the party for the campaign against Reagan in the fall. Also as if, in the end, Kennedy will be persuaded that he must support Carter or be blamed for losing the election and thus lose all chance of winning himself in the election of 1984.

In short, Jordan thinks that all these dubious points can be made to mesh together, like the teeth of a zipper, assuring a Carter victory after a hard fight.

The Democrats are running, not against Reagan but against the caricature of Reagan, not against the whole Republican Party, but against its conservative wing that dominated its platform in Detroit.

Nobody who listened to Reagan's acceptance speech at the Detroit convention, or watched him addressing the distinguished black audience of the Urban League in New York this week could fail to note the difference between Reagan the cartoonist's caricature and Reagan the presidential candidate of the Republican Party.

In fact, Reagan is not only appealing to the blue-collar workers and the middle class by his attack on the Carter record on unemployment, inflation, prices, interest rates and housing, but is even challenging Carter on moral issues, which has been Carter's main hope for re-election.

There will undoubtedly be fundamental differences between the parties over the Equal Rights Amendment and the abortion issue in the campaign, over welfare issues and jobs and foreign policy and many other things, but Jordan is probably wrong in thinking that Carter will destroy Reagan in the debates dealing with the security of the family, home and the security of the nation in the world.

On the Stage

Reagan has not been on the stage all these years for nothing. Like most politicians who have been parading their beliefs or prejudices for a long time, including Carter, Reagan has talked a lot of nonsense, but now he has a new team and new scriptwriters, with a wide grasp of world problems, and reads his lines better than any other politician today.

Jordan's view is that, in this cynical age, the voters are saying that it doesn't make much difference which of these two candidates wins, but that Carter will finally prevail by making clear that there are fundamental differences on policy in the United States and overseas.

Reagan is now obviously trying to blur these differences. And he is doing it very gently, and even with humor. Carter may, as Jordan hopes, catch him up on a lot of facts. But Reagan says, well, Carter doesn't try to cook every meal or wash every dish, like Carter; he will leave something to a good staff. President Carter can undoubtedly get through the convention this week, open or closed, but the economy and the polls are against him and Reagan is probably not going to be as much of a patsy as Jordan assumes.

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Where Times Goes Slowly

By Flora Lewis

PRAGUE — On the eve of the Democratic convention in 1968, the Soviet Army poured into Czechoslovakia. Harassed by the nightsticks and occasional tear-gas grenades of the late Mayor Daley's police, masses of U.S. dissidents in Chicago roared protest at what was happening there and lettered signs saying "This is worse than Prague." The difference mattered less to them than the distance.

Twelve years later, the United States has emerged from its Vietnam debacle. Its youth is cool, if not indifferent, to a democratic but miserable political choice. Prague, in the meantime, has sunk into an anesthetized gloom.

"We can eat and sleep all right, but that is not enough, do you understand?" an unknown woman came up to say when she recognized a foreigner. "Too bad about 1968."

Depressed Mood

The mood here is profoundly depressed. Even the handful of stubborn Czech dissidents have lost hope for reform. As one said, most people are only looking now for personal tranquility and survival within a system they don't think can be changed; they worry about the longer future, about the country's economic decline and their children's prospects.

Czechoslovakia was an advanced country in prewar Europe, and the only one which came out of Nazi occupation with a better industrial base than before. There was little destruction and the Germans had moved factories eastward to escape Allied bombing.

Now, the question of black humor is whether "we will catch up with [much lower] Soviet living standards by the year 2000, or the target will be reached sooner." As elsewhere in the East Bloc, people don't work very hard at their primary jobs and there is a "parallel economy" based on connections, bribery and barter.

Surprisingly, American cigarettes have become the lubricant for the consumer service trade, as they were in Germany and Italy after defeat and collapse. There isn't any visible reason for a cigarette economy here now, except that people don't believe anything will function normally.

The regime is rigid. "Refocm" is a dirty word, because it led to the effervescence of the "Prague Spring" and then the arrival of Soviet tanks, although the authorities know that without changes in the tightly centralized economic controls the country will slump further and further down. So, they urge timorous "improvements in working methods" and nobody pays any attention.

It all has a curious effect. Western diplomats say Czechoslovakia is now the most Stalinist of the East Bloc, though it was originally the most democratic and the only one which went Communist (in 1948) without the actual presence of the Red Army.

Its foreign trade is becoming increasingly integrated in the Eastern system, unlike others, and instead of being rewarded with extra indulgence from Moscow, it must bear the extra burden of foreign currency costs for an overly ambitious nuclear energy program to help its allies. (Anti-nuclear protest is unthinkable.) Officials worry that Poland may divert the coal exports, which Czechoslovakia needs, to earn more Western money, and they admit that the machinery they ship to Poland in return is often outdated and noncompetitive.

After World War II, Moscow tried to establish a monolithic bloc imitative of everything Russian from army uniforms to posthumous mausoleums and purge trials. Now it is merely a military and political power tool holding down old divisities. National customs and temperaments are surging upward. Poland, Hungary, Romania are markedly different from each other and increasingly different from Russia once again.

But the Czechs, who whisper that they have lost the old pan-Slav affection bred by centuries of Austro-Hungarian rule and pretend they can't understand Russian, which is compulsory in every school, seem to feel they are being helplessly absorbed by the system. Nobody expects anything to happen except more and more of the dreary same.

In the 12 years that have gone by, Prague has settled down to grim survival. The soot-blackened monuments of medieval splendor remain there, a reminder of better, or worse, days. But apart from the grandly marbled new subway, perfectly clean and innocent of any individual's mark, contemporary building looks tacky and run-down. Scaffolding lines the second-story level in many streets, not because repairs are going on but to protect pedestrians from tiles and stone that aren't being fixed and may fall.

A great deal has changed in the United States in this time. The Chicago protestors, who scarcely knew and cared less about a faraway country's troubles, achieved some of what they sought. As they feared and others hoped, they were co-opted. Political reforms were made, some digested, some rejected, and the need for more reform is obvious as the Democrats convene again. Looking from here, the right to change, and compromise and change some more is the definition of hope.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

U.S. Gas Rationing Plan

The U.S. gasoline rationing plan is now legally in place. Is that reassuring? Does it mean the United States is ready to deal with even the direst shortage of oil?

It will take another year and $100 million to get the regulations written and the coupons printed. But the main outlines of the system are established. Rationing would go into effect only in the event of a severe drop in oil supplies — a shortage at least twice as severe as the one that caused the gasoline lines last year. A ration book would go to each car, so the three-car family would get three times as much gas as the one-car family. It would be legal to buy and sell the coupons.

A few questions haven't quite been settled yet. How much will businesses have to cut back, compared with private motorists? What about the people who buy old cars to get the ration books? The Department of Energy is considering a limit on the number of ration books per household — but it isn't easy to define a household, as the White House Conference on Families discovered. And then what about diesel fuel, which is the same thing as home heating oil?

The ration coupons would have a substantial cash value. In a shortage sufficient to trigger the rationing law, a gallon of gasoline would be worth about $3, the Department of Energy calculates. If the price at the pump was $1.25, the coupon would be worth $1.75. Since people wouldn't want to walk around carrying hundreds of dollars' worth of coupons, the banks would provide coupon checking accounts. That's another checkbook to be balanced at the end of the month. But just a minute. Don't these coupons begin to look like money — and act like money?

Of course they do. This whole intricate, expensive, parallel system of currency is being created for the usual inadequate reason. Congress thinks its constitutents consider rationing fairer than a tax. Most of Congress understands that rationing is, in its impact, exactly the same as a tax with a rebate. But gasoline taxes are unpopular, and Congress likes to be loved.

At least the rationing system wouldn't be in effect long — less than a year, if last year's experience is a guide. Rationing would tell foreign oil producers that their prices for crude oil were too low. They would raise their prices until supply balanced demand, just as they did last summer. A tax with a rebate would recirculate the higher costs of gasoline back into the U.S. economy. But when the foreign producers increase their prices, there's no rebate. Once again the president and Congress, in pursuit of a spurious idea of social equity, have constructed a mechanism that, in a crisis, would benefit primarily the foreign oil producers.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 7, 1905

NEW YORK — According to William Jerome, the district attorney of New York, a man of vast experience in the seamy side of public life, there is a "social crisis" coming in the United States. In a speech yesterday, he made an energetic denunciation of "graft" — that is to say, illicit commissions, bribery and corruption. Mr. Jerome declared the country was honeycombed with "graft," and that political parties were controlled by "grafters" and that newspapers were filled with the literature of graft. Mr. Jerome also criticized the Carnegie libraries, saying that the money would be much better spent by Mr. Carnegie's laborers on their wretched homes.

Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1930

WASHINGTON — The State Department has started a survey of the cost of living in important foreign cities in an effort to find an equitable basis for distribution of the new $92,000 entertainment fund for the U.S. Foreign Service corps among 95 embassies, legations and consulates. Despite the limited fund, which was authorized by Congress and made available when President Hoover signed an executive order circumscribing its uses, the private incomes of U.S. foreign service officers will not affect distribution. Buenos Aires is rated unofficially as the most expensive capital in the world. Madrid is regarded as the cheapest, from the standpoint of living expenses.

Letters

NATO Spending

In the second of three articles on the Atlantic Alliance (IHT, July 18), Joseph Fitchett mentions the Netherlands (together with Belgium and Denmark) as one of the smaller allied countries which has not respected NATO'S target of an annual 3 percent increase in defense spending, to which all of the allies committed themselves at the Washington summit of 1978.

In fact, the Dutch *have* respected their commitment: Their respective defense budgets for 1978, 1979 and 1980 amounted to 9.3 billion guilders ($4.6 billion), 10 billion guilders and 10.9 billion guilders, which represents an increase of 7.5 percent for the 1979 budget, and of 9 percent for the 1980 budget, or an increase in *real* terms of 3 percent and 3.1 percent.

R. ONCKELINX,
NATO Press Service.
Brussels.

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Bolivia Junta Struggles With U.S. Aid Ban

By Warren Hoge

PAZ, Aug. 6 (NYT) — Boliv- junta is struggling to circum- an American-led ban on eco- c aid by making financial deals neighboring military dictator- and a few other countries that formally recognized the re-

livia is dependent on outside ance and investment, and its omy was already in crisis be- the United States, Venezuela several European countries sus- ed their aid programs to pro- the seizure of power by Gen. Garcia Meza. The coup on 17 prevented Hernan Siles Zu- the leftist winner of elections ne 29, from assuming office as uled today, Bolivia's Inde- ence Day.

e American move, one of sev- instances in which the Carter nistration has attempted to ob- political objectives through omic sanctions, has had its ef- n Bolivia.

mando Bedoya, head of the o Nacional de Bolivia and a ipal backer and longtime d of Gen. Garcia Meza, said uspension of aid is making life difficult for Bolivia and might "kill" the country within six months.

"We hope that your government will understand that the blockade of this government is going to be very bad for your government as well as ours," he told an American report- er. "Everyone's going to be with us — Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile — and they will help us."

Formal Recognition

The only nations to have granted formal recognition to the junta are Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Israel, Taiwan, Paraguay, Uruguay and South Africa. Chile, while looking favorably on the new rulers, cannot say so publicly because of a long- time diplomatic rupture over territorial disputes.

Argentina reportedly played a major role in the coup and has promised substantial aid. Brazil has revived dormant agreements on trade and construction and Israel and South Africa have offered military and economic assistance, according to Mr. Bedoya.

The Soviet Union, increasingly active in South America, has offered help, the banker said. "Gen. Garcia Meza told us not to accept it, but also not to refuse it because if the Carter administration doesn't change its position, we will talk to everybody," he said.

Mr. Bedoya repeatedly referred to the coming American elections, saying that the junta anticipates that the Republicans will win and Ronald Reagan will restore aid.

The U.S. action was announced personally in Washington by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. Administration backing had played a key role in the return of democracy to the neighboring Andean nations of Ecuador and Peru, and Washington repeatedly warned the Bolivian armed forces against interrupting the scheduled restoration of civilian rule.

As part of the American response, Ambassador Marvin Weissman returned from La Paz to Washington and is active in coordinating State Department policy toward the junta. If the U.S. sanctions remain in effect, officials estimated, Bolivia would lose about $250 million in aid over the next three years.

Venezuelan Announcement

Venezuela followed the American moves with an announcement that it is withholding a promised $40 million. West Germany recalled its ambassador and began to reduce its aid. Projects operated by Canada, France, Britain and Japan have been lagging because of the absence of formal relations between those countries and the junta.

"American aid has always been at low interest and long-range, specific projects that were very important to the whole structure of our economy," said Eduardo Arze, a Bolivian economist. "These projects are politically important."

Mr. Arze pointed out that Bolivia's two main industries, mining and petroleum, have been operating for years at large deficits and concluded, "Argentina is simply in no condition to cope with this."

Bolivia is estimated to be generating some $600 million from sales of cocaine sulphate, but much of this money leaves the country. At best, said a businessman about to assume a position in the Garcia Meza administraton, it provides a cushion to keep the currency afloat.

Press Restraints

LA PAZ, Aug. 6 (AP) — The Bolivian junta today suspended all telex and satellite communications with foreign countries and announced the arrest of two Bolivian wire service correspondents for allegedly sending false information.

Col. Luis Arce Gomez, the interior minister, said that some "bad Bolivians" are distorting the true situation.

He said that he has ordered the arrest of the Bolivian correspondents of the Reuters-Latin wire service, identified as Rene Villegas and Jaime Irusta. On Saturday the government expelled the Associated Press correspondent in La Paz, Harold Olmos, citing political reasons.

Rebel Regime Formed

LA PAZ, Aug. 6 (AP) — Hernan Siles Zuazo, the former Bolivian president who was the target of the military coup last month, announced yesterday the formation of a National Unity Government in Hiding, with himself as president.

Mr. Siles Zuazo, as the head of a leftist coalition, captured a plurality of 38 percent of the vote in the June 29 election and had been expected to win the presidency in runoff balloting in Congress.

He named his former running mate, Jaime Paz Zamora, as vice president of the government-in-hiding.

Mr. Siles Zuazo, 68, went into hiding on the day of the coup but has issued several messages appealing to Bolivians to resist the military takeover. Mr. Paz Zamora reportedly is in the United States, recovering from burns he received when the light plane he was using in the election campaign crashed.



United Press International

REMEMBERING — Swedish citizens lay down for a minute in the center of Stockholm yesterday to honor the people of Hiroshima who died when an atomic bomb fell Aug. 6, 1945. At the same time, British anti-nuclear demonstators marked the anniversary by beginning a three-day vigil against placing U.S.-built Cruise missiles in Britain. The vigil will end Saturday, the anniversary of the attack against Nagasaki, the second city hit by an atomic bomb.

Film

A Passable 'Nijinsky'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Aug. 6 (IHT) — A film about Nijinsky has been in the works ever since the biography of his wife, Romola, was published in 1933. Countless adaptations have been announced and failed to flower.

Herbert Ross, a balletomane movie director responsible for "The Turning Point," with Mikhail Baryshnikov, has been exacting in his "Nijinsky" (at the ABC Fulham Road). Perhaps he has been too exacting, too literal. He sets before us replicas not only of Nijinsky, Diaghilev and Romola, but also has players impersonating Karsavina, Stravinsky, Bakst, Fokine and Astruc, omitting only Misia Sert. In addition he has sought to reproduce the major spectacles of the Ballets Russes when they were the wonder of the pre-1914 world.

The impact that Diaghilev's creations and Nijinsky's performances had on their audiences is legend and it would have been wiser to suggest this rather than ring up the curtain on a restaging, however lavish, of "Scheherazade," "Spectre de la rose," "L'Apres-midi d'un faune," "Jeux" and "Sacre du Printemps." The decor, costumes and music are there, but the thrill evoked by their original interpreters can never be recaptured by such illustrations.

In retelling the private woes of the fabulous Polish peasant who became one of the greatest dancers who ever lived, the scenario is on more solid ground, but here, too, it overreaches. Diaghilev emerges as a scheming, evil spirit who might have stepped out of a horror hair-raiser, a Dracula minus only the fangs. This is the exaggerated villain that Nijinsky pictured in his journal after his fall into madness. Alan Bates edits the caricature with his suave impersonation to bring it, despite its absurdities, within the realm of recognition. The Romola of Leslie Browne is as sugared as an ingenue, a sweetness-and-light salvation-bringer, innocent of neurosis and envy, giving till it hurts.

George de la Pena, a member of the American Ballet Theatre, has been allotted the role of Nijinsky, seen first and last in his asylum cell dreaming sadly of his lost glory. Both his dancing and — to a lesser degree — his acting are passable, but Nureyev, with his star quality and forceful personality, would have been a better choice.

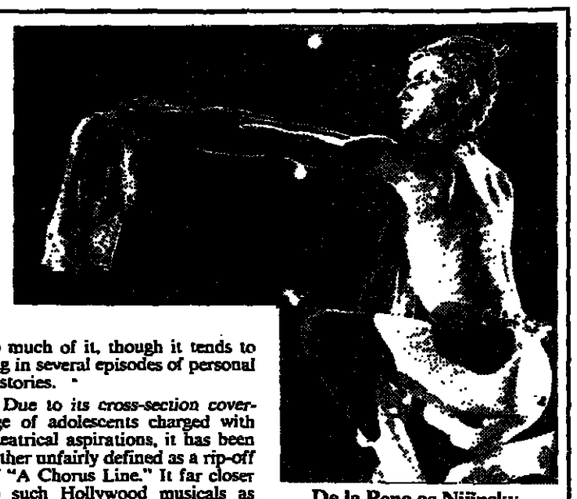
* * *

Alan Parker, who sprung to directorial renown with "Midnight Express," has deserted Turkish torture chambers and American drug-smugglers for fresher entertainment pastures in "Fame"(at the Empire).

His new film ushers us through a course at Manhattan's School for Performing Arts. Introducing a handful of boys and girls, it outlines their experiences from acceptance to graduation, their classroom studies alternating with tune-and-toe ensembles of energetic fury that spill into the streets to block traffic. There is bounce to much of it, though it tends to sag in several episodes of personal histories.

Due to its cross-section coverage of adolescents charged with theatrical aspirations, it has been rather unfairly defined as a rip-off of "A Chorus Line." It far closer to such Hollywood musicals as "Babes on Broadway," in which Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland battled so valiantly for recognition on the Great White Way, and it is happier when engaged in jamboree sessions than it is in its investigations into the trials it members endure.

It has no scene to match that of the dance boy's confession or that of the final cast-call of "A Chorus Line." Its lineup is apt to be reminiscent and quite pat: the taxi-driver's son struggling to be a composer; the unruly, illiterate Harlem black tamed into a semblance of tact; the would-be ballerina who, surprised by pregnancy, wants to sacrifice her child for her career; the dropout who commits suicide; the ashamed gay youth; the school's loudmouth, an embryonic stand-up comic of the cheeky variety. You have met them all before, but Parker does succeed in hinting of their varying possibilities. The film is long, too long, but it has rousing bursts of youthful high spirits.



De la Pena as Nijinsky.

* * *

Alan Carr's production, "Can't Stop the Music" (at the ABC Shaftesbury Avenue and the Classic Haymarket) has with its rock pandemonium a deja-vu and deja-entendu aspect. It has come a bit too late. Bronte Woodward, a gifted novelist who glued together "Grease," has provided a seedy, nitwit script to frame the hoopla of the Village People. When the Village People are in action all is well. When they are absent the comedy retreats to another account of a young composer determined to make the grade.

Theater

'Elephant Man': Good Acting, Disappointing Play

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Aug. 6 (IHT) — Three years after its original appearance at Hampstead, and more than a year after a triumphant Broadway opening, Bernard Pomerance's "The Elephant Man" has at last lumbered onto the National's Lyttelton stage in a production by its original director, Roland Rees, and starring its original actor, David Schofield.

But what we have here is not so much a play as a dramatized documentary. The story of John Merrick is told in a series of sketchy little scenes from Victorian philanthropic life which add up to something less than might have been expected, given this extraordinary and terrifying subject.

Borrowing (whether consciously or unconsciously) a trick or two from Shaffer's "Equus," Pomerance sets up a handsome and physically impeccable nude young actor and has him turn himself facially and vocally — not into a horse this time — but into the crippled, contorted and disfigured Merrick; he then has — not a psychiatrist — but a doctor suffering pangs of Shafferian anguish about the rights of a medical man to impose his concept of normality onto a misfit.

What makes "The Elephant Man" so much less successful than "Equus" is Pomerance's refusal to engage in any real debate about Victorian ethics or charity. Having set up various key figures (Peter McEnery as the anguished Dr. Treves, Peter Howell as the head of the hospital who sees in the Elephant Man a useful fund-raiser, Arthur Blake as the Elephant Man's ever-hopeful fairground barker, and Jennie Stoller as Mrs. Kendal, who is virtually hired to give the Elephant Man female companionship because as a trained actress she can be trusted not to show fear or horror at his deformities) the play uses them as cartoon stereotypes to embody but not to explain or define certain Victorian attitudes.

We therefore get the facts, and very little else; we learn that Merrick was not in fact suffering from elephantiasis but did nevertheless have large brown cauliflower-like growths all over his body; we learn that money was raised via The Times to keep him in the London hospital safe from fairground eyes, and that via the interest of celebrities he was turned from a sideshow exhibit into a medical cause celebre and a fashionable toy.

By the time it becomes clear that Pomerance has something different to say about people who appear to be curing others but are only trying to cure themselves, it is too late, for we are told nothing about the character or background of a man like Treves that would make us care about his own route to salvation.

In its own twisted way this is also of course the Frankenstein legend of the lovable monster, and in the second half we are also asked to consider (as we were in "Equus") that the nearer a man is to normality the nearer he also is to death. In starting to write about "The Elephant Man" there were various routes Pomerance could have chosen, from straight history through social hypocrisy to the reversal of the patient-doctor relationship. His play peers down a number of those routes, but sets off on none of them. It does allow David Schofield to give one of the best performances currently to be seen in London, and there is a striking white-tiled hospital set by Tanya McCallin.

* * *

Meanwhile, to the National's Cottesloe stage, three superb actors have come from the Johannesburg Market Theatre in Athol Fugard's own production of his "A Lesson From Aloes," aloes being hardy cactus-like plants which, unlike the people who grow them, manage to survive the current South African climates. Fugard's message here would seem to be that in order to be deeply unhappy and tormented in South Africa it is not necessary also to be black. Whites too are the victims of apartheid, and for the first act of this Ibsenesque family tragicomedy we are concerned solely with an Afrikaner farmer and his mentally disturbed wife.

He (Marius Weyers) is a bluff, pedantic fellow who it transpires may also have betrayed a black friend to the local police; she (Shelagh Holliday) is a refugee from a mental home and they are soon joined by the betrayed friend (Bill Curry). All have therefore recently been locked up in something, be it suspected guilt or a clinic or a prison, and that in essence is what Fugard would have us know about South Africa: it is a lock-up for all, and in the end only the plants have any true freedom.

If you can imagine an Ayckbourn comedy transposed to a police state, that is Fugard territory; his characters are jokey, lifelike ramblers trying to activate their own survival mechanisms while all around become increasingly hostile. Dinner parties start with jovial Shake spearean quotations and degenerate rapidly into recrimination and despair. But where with Ayckbourn the most you have to worry about is social disintegration, with Fugard there is always about to be a knock at the door.

But through it all shines such a fundamental love and optimism for humanity that the situation of which he writes is made to seem all the more terrible. In his own country he is still regarded as a licensed jester; elsewhere he should be regarded as that country's most reliable and poetic voice.

Violence May Be Linked to Colonel's Murder

ightist Terrorist Groups Increase Attacks in Chile

s Slow

By John Enders

NTIAGO (WP) — Students been beaten, journalists kid- ed and Roman Catholic h leaders threatened as rightist rist attacks in Chile have in- ed significantly in recent s.

ormed sources here say they e the violence may be related mid-July murder of Col. Rog- gara, the director of the na- military intelligence school, headed a recent investigation e of the biggest tax-fraud scan- in Chile's history. The $100- n scheme allegedly involved r agents of DINA, the dread- ed secret police group that was disbanded in the late 1970s.

At first Col. Vergara's murder was blamed on the Leftist Revolutionary Movement. But shortly after the killing, the head of the country's internal intelligence unit, Gen. Odlanier Mena, was removed from his post. Gen. Mena had a long-standing feud with his predecessor, Gen. Manuel Contreras, who was head of DINA until 1978 and is a close adviser of President Augusto Pinochet.

When he left his post July 24, Gen. Mena said he did not think the leftist group had killed Col. Vergara. The murder "escaped the criteria of the [movement]," he said.

It was at this point that violent attacks against leftists and moderates began, leading observers to conclude that rightist extremists wanted to divert attention from the murder investigation.

One student died Saturday after being beaten, apparently by a group of rightist extremists known as the Avengers of the Martyrs.

He was one of a dozen students who have been picked up on Santiago's streets and taken to secret locations for questioning by interrogators in street clothes who did not identify themselves. Several students were beaten.

Crackdown

On Monday, various student groups denounced the recent terrorism and demanded that the government crack down on those responsible "whatever their identity, motive or ideology."

The youth wing of the ad hoc human rights commission in Santiago issued a list of students it said have disappeared or have been arbitrarily detained in recent weeks.

In the last several weeks, there have been a number of terrorist acts against the Roman Catholic Church here. Last week, a Belgian-born priest who has lived in Chile for 13 years and is active in the church's human rights campaign was kidnapped by unknown armed civilians. He was released unharmed, but the government then ordered his expulsion. Officials refused to give church authorities any reason for the order.

The priest took refuge inside the home of Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, who has refused to turn him over to military authorities.

Last week two journalists — one of whom is the public affairs director for the Catholic archdiocese — were kidnapped and held for nine hours. They were questioned about the Vergara murder and alleged leftist connections.

Other attacks against the church have included death threats against the clergy — including the cardinal — and the placement of bombs near church facilities.

Bodies Found San Salvador

N SALVADOR, Aug. 6 (UPI) he headless corpses of four identified by their killers as odyguards of Juan Chacon, the n's most prominent leftist r, were found yesterday on a in San Salvador, authorities

r. Chacon is the secretary-gen- of the Popular Revolutionary a leftist alliance of peasants, ers and students. Mr. Chacon, was not available for comment, garded as El Salvador's most rful leftist leader and has been r constant death threats.

e identifications were made by n placed near the bodies and d by the Maximiliano Mar- Brigade, a relatively new right- rrorist group named after the tor who crushed a peasant in- ction in 1932 by killing about 0 people.

Obituaries

Marino Marini, Leading Italian Sculptor

VIAREGGIO, Italy, Aug. 6 (AP) — Marino Marini, 79, one of the leading contemporary Italian sculptors, died at his home here today.

The works of Mr. Marini, an expressionist who turned to abstractionism in the 1950s, are in museums and private collections in many countries, including the United States.

His best-known pieces are a series of horses and riders, made over many years. They began in the 1930s as relatively placid works with the aura of Etruscan or Chinese equestrian statues, but after World War II, they evolved into more abstract, painful depictions of strain and grim men and animals.

Studied With Picasso

Mr. Marini was born near Florence and was trained at the Academy of Fine Arts there. In 1928 he traveled to Paris, studied with Picasso and other leading modern artists and later returned to Italy, settling in Milan and teaching in near- by Monza.

Mr. Marini's technique was to paint his images, then do the sculptures, generally in bronze or wood, often dabbing them with color.

Besides the equestrian series, he specialized in "pomonas," plump figures of women that, one critic noted, often resembled the petrified victims of Pompeii.

He won many top international awards, including the first prize for sculpture at the 1937 Paris International Exposition.

Gene Weltfish

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) - Dr. Gene Weltfish, 78, an anthropologist and feminist who was a target of anti-Communist drives in the United States, died Saturday.

Dr. Weltfish, professor emeritus at Fairleigh Dickinson University in Rutherford, N.J., lectured throughout the country not only on anthropology but also on racial equality and women's rights. She was an outspoken critic of capital punishment, and wrote six books, including "The Lost Universe," a study of the Pawnee Indian, and "The Origins of Art."

She gained prominence during World War II as the co-author of "The Races of Mankind," a pamphlet that the War Department purchased in bulk to distribute to officers and instructors to counter the Nazi theories of racial superiority. After a dispute over whether it depicted Northern blacks as intellectually superior to Southern whites, the War Department announced it would discontinue its use.

During the anti-Communist fervor in the U.S. after World War II, Dr. Weltfish was once more in the news, because of her links to groups critical of the Truman administration. Some of the groups were later placed on the roster of subversive organizations. Summoned twice before Senate security panels, including one headed by Sen. Joseph McCarthy, she refused to testify, citing the Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination.

Newsman Killed In Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Aug. 6 (AP) — Mario Ribas Montes, director of the newspaper El Imparcial, was killed by unidentified gunmen here yesterday. He was the fifth journalist assassinated in Guatemala this year.

Mr. Ribas Montes was Guatemalan ambassador to Honduras under the previous military regime from 1974 to 1978 and was press secretary to Gen. Carlos Manuel Arana Osorio, who was president from 1969 to 1974.

Political violence is growing in Guatemala as leftist and rightist terrorist groups step up their activities. The country is ruled by a military regime led by Gen. Fernando Lucas Garcia.

Opera

'Pollicino' Introduced at Montepulciano

By William Weaver

MONTEPULCIANO, Italy, Aug. 6 (IHT) — Hans Werner Henze, artistic director of what others call the Montepulciano festival, refuses to use the word festival and insists on talking about a *cantiere*, or work-site, of the arts.

And now, after more than three years of Henze's management, these two weeks of theater, opera, concerts and other events are beginning to reveal a distinct personality, different from any other sort of festival. More and more, these events are not something imported; rather they are born here, created, and joyously supported, by the local audiences and an enlightened local administration.

Thus, the big attraction of the current program has been the world premiere of a new Henze work, the fairy-tale in music, "Pollicino." The excitement came not only from the composer's celebrity, but even more from the total participation of the town: Children of Montepulciano sang most of the leading roles, and a largely local orchestra of children performed the not-easy score (Montepulciano sponsors an adventurous music-study campaign, and the results have been exciting). The first-night audience included dozens of beaming parents and uncles and cousins and aunts, creating an atmosphere of village festa.

The piece — of just under an hour and a half — is full of charm, and the orchestration, which favors the recorder (that popular instrument of neophyte musicians), has a gentle, arcadian quality, enhanced by the nuanced interventions of the organ and the celesta, and a rich body of percussion (including bottles and glasses). The rhythms are catchy — lots of waltzes — and the tunes have a folk, but not folksy aspect. The story involves Hop-o-my-thumb, an ogre, his wife, and their seven daughters, some kindly animals, a scary forest, a storm, and a happy ending.

Although Henze usually presents at least one new work every year, the *cantiere* is far from being self-celebratory. The program this year included a rousing performance of Rossini's "La Cenerentola," conducted fluently by Gianluigi Gelmetti, with a promising young mezzo, Anna Maragaki, in the title role. Except for some tiresome lighting effects, Giovanni Lombardo Radice's staging was straightforward. The tenor Gary Bennett negotiated Ramiro's music with panache. The British Choir Abroad was lighthearted and admirably musical.

Dance

Baryshnikov 'Rhapsody'

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Aug. 6 (IHT) — A gilded Mikhail Baryshnikov, gold-colored even to his hair, brought a firecracker vitality of spins and jumps to the central role of "Rhapsody," newly created for him and the Royal Ballet by Sir Frederick Ashton to the Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini by Rachmaninov. It is also dedicated to the Queen Mother, at whose 80th birthday gala it was first performed at Covent Garden Monday.

Lesser mortals saw the following performance, and could welcome no lack of poetry and invention on the part of Ashton, now 75, whose choreography embraces Lesley Collier in the ballerina role, almost as demanding on virtuoso technique as Baryshnikov's, and six supporting couples drawn from the company's younger talents. Their performance held particular encouragement for the future.

Ashton has declined to follow Fokine, who in 1939 (also at Covent Garden) first used the music, at Rachmaninov's own suggestion, for a ballet about the legend that Paganini was a fiddler possessed by a demonic spirit. True, Baryshnikov might be thought to have an equivalent force, and at one point mimes a reference to fiddle-playing, but the underlying spirit is lighthearted, even when it is most exuberant and tempestuous.

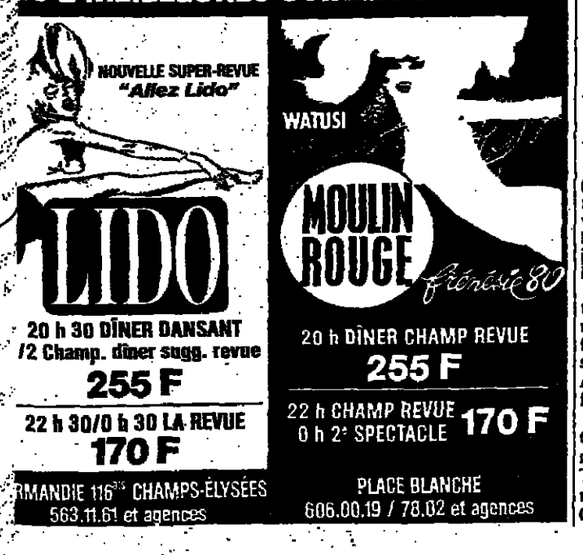
Builds From Modest Beginning

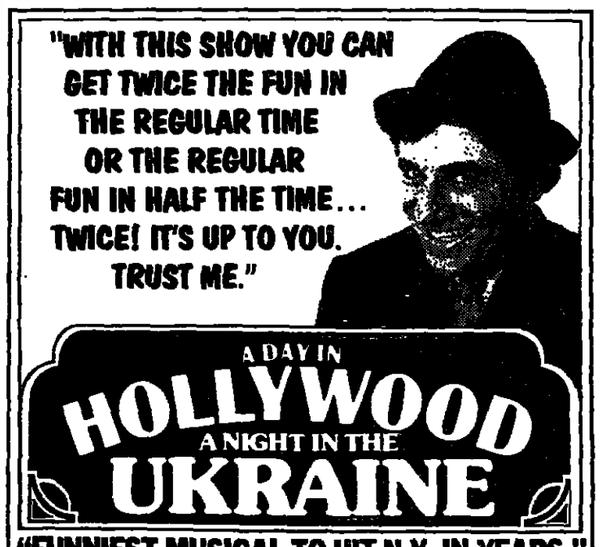
The ballet builds as the music does from a modest beginning with the central figure alone on the stage. Each of the variations then brings a fresh entry by the leading or supporting dancers, variously characterized in flowing lines or stabbing steps. Collier is added for the slower central group of variations, which reach a climax with a superbly romantic pas de deux to the famous 18th variation, with its tune on piano and strings. Then mounting bravura again to the final ensemble, but a wonderfully ironic flick of the wrist at the very end, exactly matching the pianist's final flourish.

His was an accomplished performance by Philip Gammon, musically sensitive as well as technically secure, with Ashley Lawrence conducting the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet orchestra, in residence while their Covent Garden colleagues are on vacation and sounding more assured than in some other recent performances. My only doubt about the new ballet as a whole is in some details of William Chappell's costumes, peach to primrose in color, with fussily meshed head coverings, unbecoming to male and female dancers alike, apart from Baryshnikov's gilded mane.

The program also brought the debut of Baryshnikov's erstwhile Leningrad colleague, Natalia Makarova, as the Turgenev heroine of Ashton's previous ballet, "A Month in the Country." She appeared less to the manner born than might have been expected, possibly from nervousness in what has already become an Ashton classic, but her scenes of angry jealousy with Karen Paisey, a captivating new soloist, as the adolescent Vera, and of stifled passion with Anthony Dowell's Beliaev, the young tutor, were notably expressive.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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China Embarks on Delicate Task Of Reassessing Thoughts of Mao

Ross Terrill is a research associate at Harvard University's East Asian Institute and the author of a new book, "Mao: A Biography."

By Ross Terrill

NEW YORK (NYT) — Post-Mao China has moved dramatically, if not as fast or as fundamentally as some urban segments of Chinese society would like, toward economic pragmatism and an acceptance that truth comes not from one leader's brain, but from the jostling of thousands of minds. Yet an explosive issue lies just beneath the political surface. It threatens a crisis of credibility that could, if coming events go less tidily than Peking hopes, erode the Communist Party's 30-year-old legitimacy.

China, which over thousands of years nearly always has had an official ideology, and which insists on putting a clear label on people and things, is trying to decide what label to hang on Mao, and how much of "Mao Thought" was correct.

"Is Volume Six of Mao Tse-tung's 'Selected Works' finished?" a senior Peking figure was asked. "Do not expect this book," he replied. Since Mao died in 1976, a committee under Hua Guofeng, who is both premier and Communist Party chairman, has been preparing for publication Mao's writings from 1957 onward. "First, its contents are not in accord with conditons in China today," the Peking figure said. "Second, editing a book by a committee is not easy."

A vice minister, asked by an American scholar about a new encyclopedia being prepared in Peking, replied with a laugh: "One thing is clear: the volume with 'M' entries won't appear — not until something happens."

The trouble, as described in private by Chinese officials, is that the man who brilliantly diagnosed the ills of old China, found a way to seize power by raising a peasant army, and laid the basis for the new China in the first six years after the 1949 revolution — the Marx, Lenin, and Stalin of China rolled into one — was, in the opinion of many Chinese insiders, a disaster for the nation during most of his two final decades.

Devaluation

No errors by Mao have been publicly announced. Open de-Maoization has consisted only of saying Mao Thought is not merely one man's creation but a collective achievement, and of implying that from 1966 on, Mao was misled by the leftist Gang of Four. (In evident preparation for a further devaluation of Mao's role, some of the giant portraits and slogans of Mao that have adorned Peking since the Cultural Revolution are being removed.)

In private talks with Chinese officials — where the tone is that of actors nervously trying out their lines on the eve of a performance — the judgment is far harsher:

- "The Great Leap Forward [a nasty lurch sideways begun in 1958] failed."
- "Of course you cannot say the Gang of Four started the Cultural Revolution; Mao was responsible."
- "Yes, Mao was influenced by anarchism, and this influence can also be seen in his later life."
- "It is dangerous to refer to the emperor" (the words of an author, now a government figure, explaining why his published writings have not always been frank about Mao's faults).
- "It was shocking to us that Mao never once visited Chou En-lai while the premier was sick and dying, or wrote a message when Chou died, or even went to Chou's funeral — though he was fit enough to receive Nixon's daughter at that time."

These remarks, and dozens more like them, were made by Chinese officials, among them deputy ministers, to this writer and six other Western specialists on China who last month visited Peking, Shanghai, Tianjin and other cities. The express purpose of the four-week trip, which had the approval of the Chinese side, was to learn more about Mao's role in the Chinese revolution.

"Mao's name has not been mentioned," said an influential editor when talking of published analyses of the cult of personality, "and we have thought it better not to." Yet there is a disturbing gap, with explosive possible consequences, between what is said to the Chinese people and the implications of what is said — as between this editor's public and private judgments of Mao.

Hu Yaobang, secretary-general of the Communist Party and one of the three or four most powerful men in China today, has made it clear (and his many admirers among Chinese officals and intellectuals have echoed him) that the party Central Committee must, and will sometime during 1980, publicly assess Mao's merits and faults.

Hu recently expressed his view of Mao, which probably is also that of the senior deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping, and some others in the Politburo, to East European visitors. In essence, Mao was a great man, he said, but he made terrible mistakes in later life. Under him China was "essentially for 30 years" a "feudal-monarchist state." His writings on party-building, military doctrine, philosophy and culture, were sound, but those on Socialist construction, and especially on economic theory, were largely "empty talk" *(kong hua)*.

But it is a risky enterprise to tell China's 1 billion people that a lot of Mao Thought is empty talk. For not everyone is anti-Mao. Some rising officials in their 40s, who said they "could not understand" this year's rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi, whom Mao purged in 1966, have a vested interest in holding on to Maoist ways. A few provinces (for example, Hunan, where the bare appellation "Comrade Mao," common in most of China, has not yet replaced the loftier "Chairman Mao") are still tinged with ultraleftism. Certain traditionalists in the party leadership (the military leader Ye Jianying may be one) don't want to risk the unscrambling of authority that could result from open, concrete criticism of Mao.

Chairman Hua is in the delicate position of being Mao's chosen successor in an era of de-Maoization. Hu Yaobang does not seem too worried by Mr. Hua's interest in clinging to as much of Mao's legacy as he reasonably can. He has boldly told foreigners that Mr. Hua will be "replaced" as premier as early as next month.

Yet one should not forget that China — with or without Hua as premier — is more its hundred of millions of farmers than its tens of millions of city-dwellers. A young Peking teacher who has dissenting ideas was asked which kind of people in his institute held ideas similar to his own. "Those who *don't*," he replied, "are mostly from peasant families. They get shocked at my talk. They say, 'Look, criticizing Mao is like criticizing your own father.' "

Necessary Myth

China, in the most unlikely event that Hu and Deng denounce Mao as Nikita Khrushchev denounced Stalin in 1956, does not have a Lenin to fall back on, as the infallible rock of the revolution. Mao is the key symbol of the very legitimacy of the People's Republic of China.

China urgently wants to turn away from Mao's "empty talk." Yet China is not quite sure it can do without the myth of Mao.

An intellectual contradiction nags. How can people believe in a government that now honors all Mao's enemies yet fails to say that Mao was responsible for purging them?

Mao is also a book for possible future power struggles, started by those, perhaps from the village, who will feel passed over by aspects of China's new modernization policies.

"The trial of the Gang of Four will clarify the issue of Mao," said one Chinese intellectual.

But will it? No one really believes that all the troubles in China today are the fault of the Gang of Four. If the trial, forecast by Secretary-General Hu for September, merely repeats this half-truth, it will add to the already widespread cynicism in the country. Yet if blame is also heavily apportioned to Mao, and it is admitted that Gang of Five is as near to the truth as Gang of Four, that only presses the issue one step further back. If Mao was a disaster, can the system Mao built be worth keeping?

Looking back over a month of meetings with officials, editors, and scholars, it is possible to construe the crux of the discussion on China's condition moving inexorably from the Gang of Four, to Mao, to the Leninist system. The process of "seeking truth from facts," which is Peking's current definition of Marxism, might logically bring on a challenge to the whole idea of one-party dictatorship.

Yet in all of Communist history, no Leninist party regime has succumbed to a debate as to its merits, any more than to the ballot box.

"People create Buddhas whom they worship," said a Shanghai social scientist in a disdainful reference to Mao.

An anti-hero mood has come upon China. But the Communist Party is still meant to be worshipped, in the sense that its "leading role" absolutely may not be questioned. "The party has made mistakes," one often hears it said, but practically no one who is influential says "the Leninist party system is faulty."

The Mao issue will probably be finessed rather than solved. The upcoming Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee is likely to criticize Mao (for his patriarchal work style, exaggerated notion of class struggle, obsession with steel and grain, elevation of will over objective conditions, and rural romanticism, among other flaws) but also to reaffirm the Leninist rectitude of the man who laid the party's foundations.

China's bolder spirits will be disappointed, but the farmers, the army, and the substantial proportion of ordinary people who probably want economic progress more than political reform, may not be. And for the bureaucrats, the keepers of Mao's house, it is certainly more convenient to accuse Mao of abusing his own system than to accuse him of building the wrong system.

China urgently wants to turn away from Mao's 'empty talk.' Yet China is not quite sure it can do without the myth of Mao ... How can people believe in a government that now honors all Mao's enemies yet fails to say that Mao was responsible for purging them?



China is doing an about-face in debunking the myth of Mao. He was revered by the masses, but now his portraits are disappearing from buildings and his ideas from currency.



UPI

Soviet Military's Bite May Hit 15% of GNP

NEW YORK (NYT) — Soviet military spending will continue to rise until at least 1985 near an annual rate of 4 perecent to 5 percent, according to a CIA study. It predicts that the military share of the Soviet gross national product could rise to as much as 15 percent by 1985.

By contrast, the United States spends about 5 percent of its gross national product on defense, and Japan's outlay is less than 1 percent.

The study comments that although the Soviet economy slowed to a crawl in 1978-79, the military sector was hardly affected, actually increasing to perhaps 12 percent to 14 percent of GNP in 1979.

Among the major projects under development, according to other intelligence services, are three fighter planes, an improved version of the Backfire bomber and a battle tank.

Much of the Soviet Navy's development and construction expenses have been devoted to the new Alfa-class submarines, which are described by American naval officers as having an all-titanium hull capable of record speeds and diving depths, exceeding those of steel-hulled craft.

The CIA concluded that the Soviet economy has entered a period of increasing strain. In the last two years, the study said, there was a virtual leveling off of oil output and a decline in coal production, a rise in raw-material costs and a decline in investment growth.

U.S. Ponders Why Johnny Can't Add, but Ivan Can

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Soviet Union has dramatically improved the quality of its labor force and the technological base of its economy by exposing great numbers of youths to mathematics and science. More than a million graduate annually from specialized secondary schools to become technicians in a variety of fields, and large numbers of such recruits are filling the ranks of the Soviet armed forces.

The most serious flaw in Soviet education remains its narrow specialization, but for the first time there are indications that the Soviet leadership recognizes and seeks to correct this weakness.

These conclusions have emerged from the first major comparative analysis in 20 years of the American and Soviet educational systems. The unpublished study will be annexed to a larger report to the White House on Soviet scientific capabilities.

The last such studies were undertaken in 1957 by Alexander Korol and in 1961 by Nicholas DeWitt. DeWitt, author of "Education and Professional Employment in the U.S.S.R.," reviewed the draft of the current study, prepared for the National Science Foundation by the Strategic Studies Center of SRI International, a private research institute of Arlington, Va., and Palo Alto, Calif.

The report implies that many talented youths in the United States lack exposure to advanced mathematics, physics and chemistry, threatening the country's competitive position vis-a-vis its major international rival.

Here are some of the study's findings:

- Although American elementary schools teach slightly more hours of science weekly, Soviet schools devote nearly twice as much time to mathematics.
- In secondary schools, all Soviet pupils are required to take part in a curriculum oriented toward mathematics and science, whereas these subjects are studied by relatively few students in the United States.
- About 25 percent of Soviet high sch graduates are admitted to higher educa compared with more than 50 percent in United States. But only 55 percent of Amer undergraduates complete their studies, wi about 80 percent of their Soviet counterp do. However, about 40 percent of the So higher education enrollment is in evening correspondence courses, which are distinc second-rate in quality and prestige.
- Even though the United States remains ahead of the Soviet Union in college and uni sity attendance, the Soviet Union as of graduated about six times as many enginee a substantial edge, even after allowing for an one-third with substandard training.
- While the United States leads the So Union in the number of advanced degrees in social sciences and humanities, the Soviet U ion has more than twice as many engineers advanced degrees.

It is difficult to compare two societies so similar in national goals and individual aspirations. A comparable neglect of the social sciences and humanities in the United States would clearly intolerable in a society that depends heavily on the free exchange of ideas, on the maintenance of individual rights and on extensive competition in everything from literature and entertainment to the production and marketing of consumer goods.

Flaws Covered Up

Yet it is also evident that the United States is concerned about the loss of its fine edge in science and technology. By the time Soviet students complete the eighth grade, they have already taken eight years of mathematics, the years of physics and two years of chemistry plus five years of foreign language.

By contrast, more than half of all U.S. schools require, at most, one mathematics course for graduation from high school, and very few require the study of physics.

"Soviet educational policy," said the report, "has the objective during the first eight years of the educational program of ensuring that the future labor force is exposed to science and mathematics in order to facilitate the Soviet goal of rapid transformation of the economy into a scientific-technical base. This goal is also consistent with the requirement for better-trained and more technologically oriented persons in the ranks of the military."

The U.S. armed forces recruit considerable numbers with inadequate education, including school dropouts.

It would be misleading to assess Soviet accomplishments without attention to flaws that are covered up in official documents. Many of the Soviet Union's rural schools, as well as schools in some of the non-Russian republics are low in quality. Statistics on the number of hours devoted to science in those schools often do not tell the true story of what their pupils actually learn. Classes are often large, teachers inadequately trained and equipment lacking.

Even more serious is the damaging long-term effect of narrow specialization. At present, for instance, there are 480 specialties offered by Soviet higher education, with over 200 in the industrial engineering area alone. Such a narrow focus, the study said, is thought responsible for failure in providing scientists with the ability to master new knowledge, assimilate new research methods and cope with technological change.

According to the study, however, the Soviet leadership, recognizing the system's weakness, last year ordered the training of broad-spectrum specialists. Moreover, in recent years, economics — one of the growth studies in the United States — has become the specialty with the greatest growth in the Soviet Union as well.

Some comparative-education experts become uneasy when critics of American education picket about alleged strengths of Soviet education in 1957, in response to the first Sputnik. American observers who know the two systems urge reformers here to keep in mind the political and social differences between the two societies.

Nevertheless, what does emerge from the comparison is a suggestion that each of the two countries might benefit from some fundamental ingredients that it lacks and that the other provides.

UN Keeps Watchful Eye on Statehood Candidates, Small and Large

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT) — When the New Hebrides, the South Pacific island chain, became independent as Vanuatu last week, barely a score of archipelagoes, desert wastes and other remote places on Earth remained as conceivable candidates for statehood, still under the United Nations' watchful eye over dependent territories.

An earlier and less buresucratically euphemistic age would have called them colonies. They range from minuscule Pitcairn Island, where 60 descendants of the Bounty mutineers sell stamps and fish, to South-West Africa, where 900,000 residents, most of them black, are the center of a political struggle to escape the white-dominated rule of South Africa.

The independence hopes of East Timor have been crushed by an Indonesian Army that has virtually destroyed a guerrilla movement and replaced colonial Portugal. On Africa's northwest coast, Morocco is fighting for the Western Sahara against an independence force backed by two rich, radical neighbors, Algeria and Libya. Bermuda, the Virgin Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, however, are in no hurry to cut their ties to London or Washington. They want more subsidies rather than to go naked into a possibly dangerous world. Others — Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands — are caught between powers. Spain challenges Britain's hold over Gibraltar; Buenos Aires wants London to yield the Falklands, lying off Argentina's southern shores.

Keen Interest

Most UN members are former colonies and take a keen interest, particularly in territories still ruled by Western nations. The world body's Special Committee on the Situation With Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples meets once a year to examine progress toward the colonials' goal of determining their own fate.

The United States reports to the committee on Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (where Micronesia is next year to become a state freely associated with the United States). On the whole, says the American diplomat who does the reporting, the forced accounting is a good thing, even though the committee, heavily dominated by Third Worlders, complains that the United States has not done enough to persuade its islanders of the joys of self-rule.

The most critical case is South-West Africa; its independence is a war cry for Africans. The United Nations has been conducting tortuous negotiations with South Africa through five Western mediators, including the United States. Meantime, guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) raid South-West Africa and, in turn, endure South African air strikes, usually at base camps in Angola. Agreement has been all but reached on a demilitarized zone straddling the South-West African border that would clear the way for UN-supervised elections. Pretoria, however, fearing that the United Nations would tilt the electoral balance to the guerrillas, has delayed signing the agreement. Africans worry that South Africa will cede power to a local council dominated by whites. (South Africa recently announced formation of a new territorial defense force to be under the local council's control.) However, the belief persists that South-West Africa — as Namibia — will inevitably follow Zimbabwe as a new African nation.

The outlook has been far less certain in the Western Sahara since its phosphates, nomads and desert were abandoned by Spain in 1975. The Polisario Front is thought to field 10,000 to 15,000 fighters, equipped by Algerian and Libyan oil money. They are opposed by 60,000 Moroccans aided by $232 million in U.S. helicopters, jet fighters and other materiel. Morocco contends that 75,000 nomads can't make a state and that the fighters are largely Mauritanian mercenaries. Rabat says it has contained the Polisario and seeks talks with Algiers to end the struggle.

Algerian Tilt

The United Nations doesn't like to choose between Third World "colonialists" but tilts toward Algeria, whose resolutions win more votes each year. Apart from Washington, Morocco has good African friends — Egypt, Senegal and Zaire. But the Polisario, and Algeria, are winning the political struggle. The front is close to recognition by the Organization of African Unity. If that happens, the UN majority will dutifully follow and the Polisario (an acronym for People's Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro) will attain the status of government-in-exile, as the Palestine Liberation Organization has.

The tragedy in East Timor after Portugal left, also in 1975, went all but unnoticed. Indonesia's invading army slaughtered, raped and pillaged on a scale large enough to bring mass hunger and disease to the 700,000 inhabitants. A local guerrilla force, Fretilin, fights on but its strength is estimated at a pitiful 600. The United States believes that Indonesia's annexation is an accomplished fact. The UN committee walks gingerly around this one and only Mozambique speaks loudly in support of Fretilin (the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor).

Argentina wants the 200 Falkland Islands near the tip of South America, but Britain won't give them up without the consent of their 2,000 inhabitants. The prospect of offshore oil is the real concern. In Guam, the U.S. naval base accounts for nearly one-fifth of the 110,000 inhabitants. The UN committee regularly reproaches Washington for failing to inform the islanders of their "inalienable right to self-determination and independence."

However, experts on the subject believe the only plausible candidates for eventual nationhood are Namibia, the Western Sahara, East Timor, and the British-held Turks and Caicos Islands in the Caribbean.



Territorial ties

Administering powers and their dependents

Administering Country	Territory	Area (square miles)	Population (approx.)
Australia	Cocos Islands	5.4	435
Britain	Antigua	170.6	75,000
	Belize	8,866.7	158,000
	Bermuda	20.5	59,000
	British Virgin Islands	59.0	13,000
	Brunei	2,255.8	185,000
	Cayman Islands	99.9	12,000
	Falkland Islands	4,618.1	2,000
	Gibraltar	2.3	32,000
	Montserrat	39.5	13,000
	Pitcairn	1.9	60
	St. Helena	159.0	5,000
	St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla	155.0	67,000
	Turks & Caicos Islands	166.0	6,000
Disputed*	Western Sahara	102,702.6	132,000
Indonesia	East Timor	5,762.5	738,000
New Zealand	Tokelau	3.8	1,600
United Nations†	Namibia	318,259.1	1,500,000
United States	American Samoa	76.0	31,000
	Guam	209.0	116,000
	Micronesia	686.8	139,000
	U.S. Virgin Islands	132.8	105,000

*disputed between Morocco and Algerian-backed Polisario Front
†South Africa-backed government.

Source: United Nations

The New York Times

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Coca-Cola to Name Goizueta Chairman

ATLANTA, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — Coca-Cola said J. Paul Austin will retire as chairman and chief executive March 1, 1981, and that Roberto Goizueta, the recently named president and chief operating officer will succeed Austin as chairman and chief executive.

Siemens Expects Year's Sales to Rise by 10%

MUNICH, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Siemens said today it still expects world group sales in the year ending Sept. 30 to rise by about 10 percent, to approximately 31 billion Deutsche marks.

Incoming orders, which in the 1978-79 period totaled 29.79 billion DM, are expected to rise 10 percent this year, Siemens said in an interim report.

World group post-tax profits reached 441 million DM in the first nine months of 1979-80, up from 435 million DM in the same year-ago period, while sales rose to 22.5 billion DM from 19.7 billion DM, Siemens said.

Kaiser Steel Studying Possible Liquidation

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 6 (AP) — Kaiser Steel, reeling from 16 straight quarterly losses in its steelmaking activities, is considering liquidation.

In a quarterly report to shareholders, chairman Edgar Kaiser Jr. said the Oakland-based company has ordered two internal studies to "estimate the probable results of continuing to operate or liquidating."

The board of directors also has hired the consulting firm of Arthur D. Little to analyze the studies. The firm will report to the board at a meeting in September, Mr. Kaiser said. He said the company's recent losses are down from last year, but prospects for a quick turnaround appeared slim.

Vickers' Acquisition of Rolls-Royce Cleared

LONDON, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — The acquisition of Rolls-Royce Motor Holdings by Vickers Ltd. will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission, the British Department of Trade said. Vickers said later its offer was now fully unconditional.

Vickers offered one ordinary £1 share for every two ordinary 25-pence shares of Rolls-Royce, involving the issue of about 29.5 million new Vickers shares.

The terms give Rolls-Royce shareholders about 40 percent of the enlarged share capital of the new company, Rolls-Royce Vickers, in a deal valued at about £39 million.

VW-Brazil to Sell Alcohol-Fueled Cars

BRASILIA, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Volkswagen's Brazilian subsidiary plans to sell its alcohol-fueled vehicles in the Far East and Africa, a spokesman for the Industry and Commerce Ministry said today.

He said Volkswagen announced its aims to sell the vehicles in Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Nigeria, following a meeting yesterday between Camilo Penna, the Industry and Commerce minister, and Wolfgang Sauer, president of Volkswagen in Brazil.

Mr. Sauer was quoted as saying that these countries have similar conditions as to Brazil for the production of sugar cane, which could be used to make alcohol to fuel the cars. Brazil recently signed an agreement with the motor industry to manufacture 250,000 cars to be fueled entirely by alcohol by the end of this year.

BMW Shows Slight Increases in First Half

MUNICH, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Bayerische Motoren Werke, the West German automaker, said development in the first half of 1980 was generally satisfactory, although profit growth was less favorable.

In a letter to shareholders, BMW said car production rose 2.8 percent to 256,490 with exports up 12.7 percent, while BMW's domestic market share rose slightly to 5.9 percent against the year-ago figure.

Motorcycle sales reversed the pattern of auto sales, with domestic deliveries up 8.5 percent to 6,432 units and export deliveries down 11.8 percent to 9,226.

Car Imports Set Record U.S. Share

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT, Aug. 6 — Sales of imported cars set another record in July, accounting for almost 30 percent of the U.S. market. Total U.S. sales improved slightly, leading some auto men to see the start of a rebound in Detroit's fortunes.

However, the domestic industry stayed at deep recession levels, with deliveries well below rates during the big slump of 1974-75. Some analysts saw a slight increase from June to July in demand for domestic vehicles as mere marginal improvement from the sharply reduced sales levels earlier this summer, the worst in nearly 20 years.

Dealers in domestic and foreign makes retailed slightly more than 769,000 new cars in July, down from nearly 879,000 a year earlier. Sales of U.S.-built models totaled 540,029, down from 679,141.

Rate Down 16%

The daily sales rate for new cars (there were 26 selling days this year, compared with 25 last year) was off nearly 16 percent from a year earlier. The drop would have been much larger but for the strong showing of imported makes. A survey of leading importers showed a jump in sales to more than 229,000 cars, from less than 200,000 last July. The previous high share for imports was in May, when foreign-built cars took more than 28 percent of the market.

Most Japanese makes posted record sales in July. Sales of some foreign makes were up more than 35 percent from July last year, when imports took about 22 percent of the market. The latest import sales figures are significant because for the first time in several months foreign-built deliveries have climbed above last year's strong levels.

For the domestic industry, the daily sales rate for July edged slightly above the pace at the beginning of the month, but was still the lowest July level in 18 years. The sales rate was off nearly 24 percent from July last year.

General Motors posted a drop of nearly 20 percent in July; Ford fell more than 28 percent; Chrysler was down nearly 25 percent; American Motors fell more than 41 percent, and Volkswagen of America rose nearly 20 percent.

OPEC Members Ease or Drop Premiums

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — A worldwide collapse in petroleum spot prices is beginning to have an impact on the premiums previously added to official selling prices by many oil-producing countries.

Some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are reducing the premiums of up to $11 a barrel that were added to government contract selling prices during the scramble for oil after last year's Iranian crisis. In other cases, the premiums are eliminated or ignored.

This means sluggish petroleum markets are beginning to drag down average cost of oil, even though OPEC members are sticking to the official prices for contract sales that they posted at the start of the third quarter.

"These premiums, never official, are beginning to disappear," said a trader with a major U.S. oil company. "Nobody today is signing any contracts that call for any premiums at all, and those that had been paying the premiums are strongly objecting."

The dropping of premiums is not yet unanimous in OPEC, despite stagnant demand for OPEC oil and record world oil inventories. Iran apparently is continuing to charge premiums averaging $1.50 a barrel even though its light grade, priced at $35 a barrel with the premiums, is considered too expensive in comparison with other like crudes.

Kuwait also is understood to be continuing with the premiums it charges on supplementary contracts. British Petroleum and the Royal Dutch-Shell group are apparently still paying premiums of $5.50 a barrel on supplementary contracts signed with Kuwait last spring.

But Iran and Kuwait are in the minority among OPEC's 13 members. Most of the others are quietly removing or reducing premiums, at least for some customers.

Iraq, which had applied the largest premiums in OPEC by requiring payments of bonuses on new contracts, has lowered the average rate of these charges to $6.50 a barrel or less. Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reports that Libya is cutting its premiums on supplemental volumes by about 50 cents a barrel from $1. These premiums had been as high as $3 a barrel.

Industry sources were not clear on Nigeria's intentions for some of the premiums it applied on term sales. But, because of sluggish demand, Nigeria has recently trimmed oil output 10 percent to about 2 million barrels a day. Because Nigeria needs the revenue that only high sales volume can bring, observers suggested that it will probably reduce the charges for its oil in some manner, probably through eliminating all premiums and granting longer credit terms.

Prices Fall

In Algeria, some new customers are being exempted from the $3-a-barrel "exploration" fee that all purchasers had been asked to pay unless they entered into exploration contracts. So far the exemption is apparently going only to smaller companies that contract for Algerian crudes, but industry sources said a major oil company is refusing to take Algerian oil at the current $40 price — a $37 official price plus the $3 fee — and is also refusing to sign an exploration contract. In any event, Algeria promises to eliminate the exploration fee for all by next month.

In open-market transactions, meanwhile, prices for OPEC oil are continuing to fall. According to an analysis by Platt's Oilgram, the weighted average of spot prices for OPEC oil slipped a further 57 cents a barrel last week to $32.09. The spot price average was still slightly higher than Platt's weighted average for official OPEC prices, $31.31 a barrel; but the publication said that "the flagship crudes of all the OPEC nations," except for the main grades of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, "are selling at discounts."

In some cases, industry sources said, these discounts on spot sales this week are as much as $2 to $3 a barrel under the official selling prices. The biggest discounting, by middlemen and oil companies caught with large volumes of the crudes on hand or at sea, is evident for the high-priced crudes of Libya, Nigeria and Algeria, the sources said.

These crudes are high in quality and low in sulfur, and are generally preferred by refiners for processing into gasoline and other light fuels. But markets for these products are depressed because of reduced demand. An official of a major European refiner said his company receives only slightly more than $30 a barrel for products processed from a $36 barrel of African crude. "That is quite a gap," he said.

Wall Street Up Sharply In Last Hour

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 — The New York stock market, consolidating gains made since mid-April, moved sharply higher in the last hour today in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which showed only a slight gain during most of the day, rose 8.45 points to close at 938.23. The closely watched average, has risen 177 points during the spring-summer rally.

The government said the nation's merchandise balance-of-trade deficit totaled $7.7 billion in the second quarter, versus a $10.88 billion deficit in the first quarter. The department said the decline in the deficit was entirely due to a lower volume of imports. The value of imports fell $3.1 billion, or 5 percent, to $62.5 billion, even though prices of imports, including petroleum, continued to rise.

Before the close, prices were mixed on American Stock Exchange.

On the Big Board, Seaboard Coast Line Industries was the most active issue, up ⅜ to 43⅜ in trading that included a block of 1,362,600 shares at 43. That was the fifth most expensive block in NYSE history at $58,592,800.

Mobil Active

Mobil, which has been hit by profit-taking over the past few sessions, was up 1⅛ to 70⅞ in active trading. California Standard was up 1½ to 72⅛.

Burroughs was the second most active issue, off ½ to 65⅝ after a block of 341,500 shares at 65¾. General Electric followed, off ⅞ to 55⅜.

Squibb, an 8⅜-point loser the previous three sessions, was off ⅜ to 27⅞ in heavy trading. The stock has taken a drubbing since a Food and Drug Administration panel last week recommended Squibb's anti-hypertension drugs be used only as a last resort.

After trading ended it was announced that Chrysler planned to join Ford and the United Auto Workers in formally seeking restrictions on auto imports. Chrysler president J. Paul Bergmoser said the petition the automaker planned to filed would be similar to those already sent to the International Trade Commission recommending quotas on auto imports.

Norris Industries, which climbed 2½ points yesterday, was up 1¼ to 32¾. Several companies have expressed an interest in acquiring Norris.

Auto Electronics: West Germans See Japan Closing In

FRANKFURT, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — With the coming decade widely expected to be an age of electronics in the auto industry, West German experts worry that their current position as world leader may soon be lost to the Japanese.

At present the Japanese are doing well with a simple, functional product for the mass auto market, said Achim Diekmann, director of the West German Automobile Industry Association (VDA). "But when the United States hits the market with a similar range in the early 1980s, the Japanese will find themselves in the same position as we Germans — fighting for the more sophisticated market."

Electronic devices, increasingly microprocessor-based, are finding their way into cars in a variety of applications. They are used to regulate fuel consumption, control braking and provide more elaborate dashboard displays in some models. In the near future, electronics may also be used to shift gears.

Daimler-Benz, Bayerische Motorwerke (BMW) and Volkswagenwerk are broadening their range of electronics equipment in models scheduled to appear late this month and next month, as one means of fending off increasing Japanese penetration of the West German auto market. In the first six months of this year, Japanese car imports swelled to 9 percent of the West German market, nearly double the share a year earlier.

Record Investment

West German automakers are projected to invest a record 9.5 billion Deutsche marks in 1980, up 30 percent from 1979, making autos the single most investment-oriented branch of West German industry.

"The big problem with electronics in the research stage is to sort out what is a real contribution and what is flashy gimmickry," a bank analyst said. "The 1980s will be a time of narrowing discretionary income and the consumer will have to reject the superfluous."

The world of auto electronics includes everything from the elementary, generator-powered ignition controls of the early 1960s to research into anti-collision radar devices and apparatus that will virtually make vehicles capable of self-direction. The common denominator of the newest wave is the microcomputer.

The principal new applications of electronics to cars have both been primarily West German developments, and are expected to become an integral part of all vehicles. The first involves electronic control of ignition and fuel injection, to minimize consumption and exhaust emissions. Developed largely by the electronics firm Robert Bosch, together with Volkswagen, in the 1960s, the system has since been enhanced by microcomputers.

BMW was first to hit the market with the microprocessor-controlled version a year ago. Analysts expect electronic injection to get the most attention and investment in the 1980s, as microprocessor programming units are perfected.

The second major application of electronics, the anti-blocking system, is a West German innovation and monopoly. It is designed to assure reliability of brakes, even on ice, by gauging pressure to avoid slamming and skidding. Daimler-Benz, again in association with Bosch, pioneered much of the technology, introducing it to the market in some high-priced models in 1978.

BMW and Audi have adopted the equipment as well. Currently operative only with conventional electronics, the anti-blocking system is expected to spawn soon a new generation controlled by microcoputers for greater accuracy.

A third application of electronics, often dismissed as gimmickry, is the range of dashboard computers now offered to provide information to the driver. Some BMW models introduced a computer in April with 10 keys and 12 functions designed calculate such things as fuel consumption and average speed. The idea has been adopted in various forms by several makers, but is expected to remain in the realm of prestige accessories for the foreseeable future.

Another application, an electronically controlled gearshift, is still on the drawing boards but is expected to emerge in the next two or three years, at first in expensive models. Also a fuel maximizer, the electronic shift will be a key investment target. In contrast with the earlier stages, it may not be a German breakthrough. "The Japanese are accumulating plenty of investment funds to play with, and electronics aren't exactly new to them," an industry observer noted.

Firms are understandably shy about divulging specific investment goals, but the totals are impressive. Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz each plan to invest 10 billion DM by 1984, while BMW has announced a 4.5-billion-DM five-year plan. "Unfortunately, much of this must go toward rationalizing production, and this is basically a catch-up game with the Japanese, the masters of the art," an industry analyst said.

Spanish Jobless Up

MADRID, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — The number of unemployed in Spain rose to 1,520,000 in the second quarter, or 11.7 percent of the working population, up 3.3 percent from 1,470,900 in the first quarter, according to official figures today.

After Flurry, U.S. Bank Stocks Languish

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — Back in April and May, when traders got a whiff of how good U.S. bank earnings were going to be in the second quarter, bank stocks were one of the best places to be in the market. But that flurry of attention was short-lived, and bank shares have languished.

Second quarter earnings did, indeed, make good reading for most banks, but the news failed to spark additional buying and many of the stocks sold off.

"Our investment strategy toward bank equities has changed from positive to neutral," said George Salem of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields. Mr. Salem's revised opinion is that the outlook for the stocks is relative to the market is below average for the next 12 to 18 months.

Similary, William Weiant and David Garvin of First Boston, who have preached caution on the stocks for several months, see pressures continuing to limit bank profitability and are still advising clients to sell on strength.

'Very Tough Year'

"The stocks are cheap by some measures, and this gives them some protection if the market drops," Mr. Garvin says, "but they aren't cheap on the basis of near-term earnings or on a dividend basis. Next year is going to be a very tough year."

The stocks are not without influential backers, however. "I'm positive on the stocks," said Mark Biderman of Oppenheimer & Co.

Mr. Biderman traces the stocks' recent lackluster performance to the increases in short-term interest rates and to investor efforts to "time the market."

Bache's Mr. Salem said he is bothered most by the growing unpredictability of banks' net interest margins, a measure akin to gross profit margins of industrial corporations.

First Boston analysts also are concerned over net interest trends. "There's some room for disappointment as earnings estimates are knocked down," said Mr. Garvin.

First Boston is recommending more portfolio emphasis on high-growth regional banks but says most of these stocks "seem to be fully priced." The firm's major recommendations at recent prices are First Bank System and Northwest Bancorp in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, and California banks rather than institutions in the money centers of New York, Boston or Chicago.

Bache's Mr. Salem said earning momentum of the industry appears to have peaked in the second quarter. He is projecting 3-percent to 10-percent profit growth in 1981 after an estimated 10 percent to 15 percent gain this year. Second quarter gains averaged 23 percent, he said, pushing this year's first half earnings 13 percent above year-earlier levels.

Mr. Salem downgraded his recommendations from 'buy' to 'hold' on Morgan, Security Pacific, Wells Fargo and Western Bancorp.

On Bache's buy list are First International Bancshares, Texas Commerce, Southwest Bancshares, Northwest Bancorp and First Bank Systems.

U.S. TV Imports Continue to Drop

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — U.S. imports of assembled color television sets continued to decline in the first quarter of 1980, reaching the lowest level in four years, while domestic production increased slightly, the Commerce Department said.

Imports of assembled sets declined 50.6 percent in the first quarter to 208,773 from 422,359 in the similar 1979 period. The 1980 figure was the lowest in the past 17 quarters, the Commerce Department said, noting declines were reported by all major suppliers, including Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore and Canada.

However, imports of color television components were up 24.8 percent from the 1979 first quarter at 750,457 units, the report said. Mexico supplied more than half, with 389,483 units. U.S. production increased to 2,660,914 units from 2,147,413 in the 1979 period.

France Eases Curbs On EEC Takeovers

PARIS, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — France has announced a relaxing of restrictions on takeovers of French companies by firms from other EEC countries. Such firms need no longer seek approval from the French Treasury to buy 20 percent or more of a French company.

A text in the official gazette said it is necessary only to inform the government of the intended takeover, which will go ahead automatically after two months unless the government deems it a danger to public order, public health or national defense.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 6, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9315	4.578	109.00 *	47.865 *	0.2311	——	6.828 *	118.38 *	35.21 *
Brussels (a)	28.275	67.01	15.963	6.895	3.381 *	14.6485	——	17.342	5.1525
Frankfurt	1.773	4.202	——	43.21 *	2.122 x	91.78 *	6.267 *	108.53 *	32.25 *
London (b)	2.3725	——	4.2025	9.7225	1.983.00	4.5755	67.05	3.8728	12.99
Milan	835.55	1.982.80	472.15	203.89	——	433.10	29.566	513.16	152.52
New York	——	2.3695	0.5647	0.2439	0.1197 *	0.518	0.0357	0.613	0.1824
Paris	4.099	9.7195	231.43 *	——	4.1253 x	212.50*	14.508 *	251.40 *	74.77 *
Zurich	1.6317	3.8704	92.1266 *	39.8097 *	0.1953	84.4566 *	5.7719 *	——	29.7742 *
ECU	1.4279	0.6017	2.5259	5.8488	1.793.00	2.7537	40.3566	2.3279	7.8287

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0352	Belgian fin. franc	28.415	0.2022	Hong Kong $	4.9445	N.Q.	Saudi Riyal	N.Q.
0.8652	Canadian $	1.1558	2.1375	Irish £	0.4678	0.0797	Schilling	12.55
0.1826	Danish krone	5.4765	0.8189	Israeli £	52.825	0.4703	Singapore $	2.1265
0.0234	Drachma	42.675	3.7327	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2679	0.2409	Swedish krona	4.1515
0.0203	Escudo	49.338	0.2058	Norw. krone	4.8595	0.2712	U.A.E. dirham	3.6875
0.2757	Fin. mark	3.6265	0.0139	Pesata	71.725	0.0044	Yen	225.58

£ Sterling: 1.1123 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Foreign Drilling Invited by India

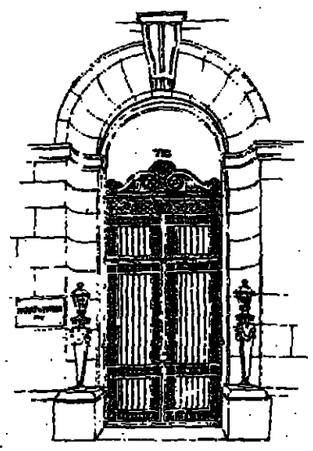
NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — India is "throwing open" its doors to foreign oil drilling and exploration companies to meet the country's growing energy needs, Petroleum Minister Veerendra Patil said today.

Mr. Patil said the foreign companies would collaborate with two Indian government oil exploring and producing agencies. The government has set aside 30 billion rupees ($3.75 billion) for oil exploration between 1980 and 1985.

The announcement indicates a major policy change for India, which earlier stressed self-reliance in its oil exploration programs.

HARRY WINSTON

RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD



EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

August 8 to August 12 from 5 p.m.

HOTEL DE PARIS
MONTE-CARLO

BND

Banco Nacional de Desarrollo

National and International

CALL FOR BIDS

FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK HELD BY THE ARGENTINE NATIONAL STATE REPRESENTING A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE CORPORATION. AUTHORIZED BY DECREE Nº 1944/79 OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

S I A M

SOCIEDAD INDUSTRIAL AMERICANA MAQUINARIAS S.A.
(ex-SIAM-Sociedad Industrial Americana Maquinarias DI TELLA Ltda.)

BIDS OPENING DATE: OCTOBER 8th., 1980, AT 4 P.M.

Type of Shares	Number	% of Capital
Common Shares 1 vote	129,121,627	93.16%
Deferred Shares 5 votes	12,972,928	100.00%
Preferred Shares A.P.T. 7%	4,220,918	25.84%
Preferred Shares 7%	10,958,087	90.83%
	157,273,560	87.37%

MINIMUM PRICE: U$S 96,000,000

PAYMENT: Down-payment of not less than 10% and balance in 16 installments in accordance with applicable terms and conditions.

SALE OF TENDER DOCUMENTS: Until August 19th., 1980.

DOCUMENT PRICE: A$ 2,500,000.

GUARANTEE: 2% of minimum price, in any of the forms provided for under section 8 of the applicable terms and conditions.

QUESTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS: Accepted until September 18th., 1980.

PRESENTATION OF BIDS: From August 29th., 1980 to October 8th., 1980.

INQUIRIES: Banco Nacional de Desarrollo - Oferta Pública - 25 de Mayo 179, 3rd. floor - Buenos Aires - Argentina.

PLACE OF BIDS OPENING: Banco Nacional de Desarrollo - Board Room-25 de Mayo 145, 2nd. floor, Buenos Aires - Argentina.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 6

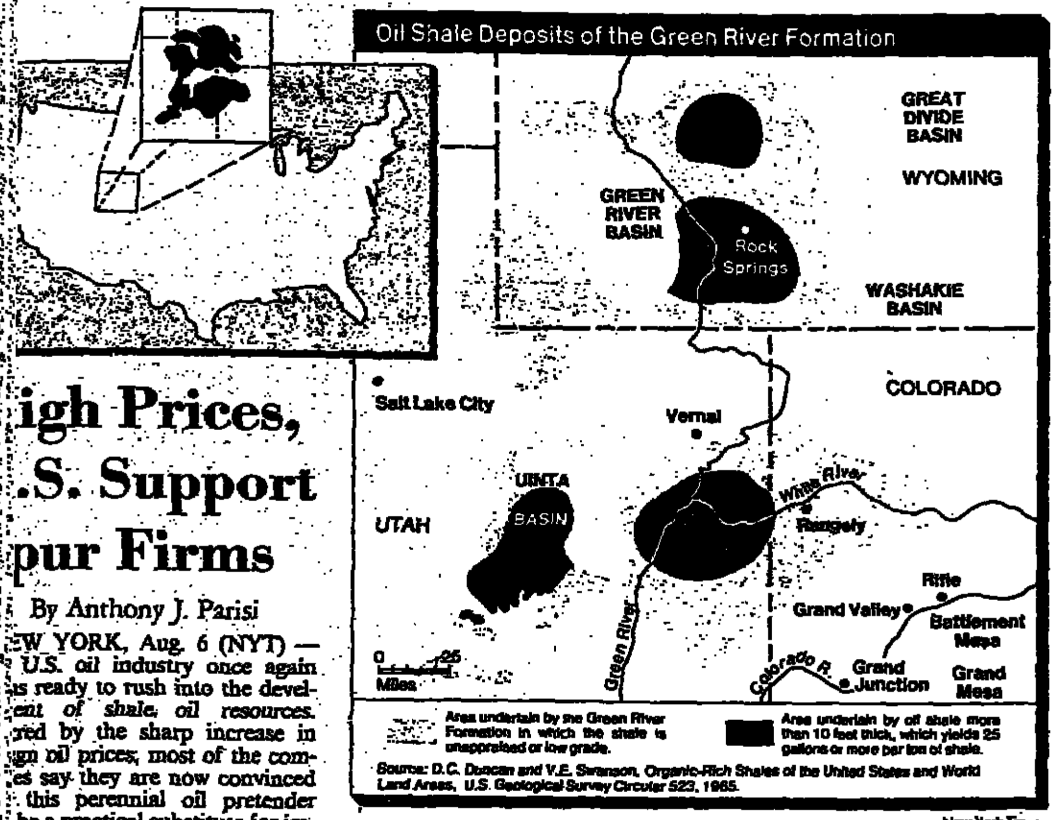
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. $	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
43¼	27½	ACF		2.50		6.5	7	—	—	—	—
18¾	11½	AMF		1.24		7.3	9	11	11	11	—
20½	12½	AM Intl		.28		1.4	1½	302	20¼	19¾	20¼+ ¼
13¼	7⅝	APL		.50			35	34	10	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
46⅜	24⅜	ARA		1.94		5.7	6	69	34	33¾	33¾+ ¼
56½	24⅝	ASA		3		5.6		262	54	53¾	53¾+ ¼
14⅜	8¼	ATO		.40		4.1	5	111	14¾	14¾	14¾+ ⅛
37¾	17	AVX	s	.32		1.0	15	183	u33¾	32½	33¼+ ⅝
49	34½	AbbtLb		1.20		2.5	15	226	49¾	48	48¾— ⅛
34⅛	18⅝	AcmeC		1.40		5.3	5	109	26¼	25¾	26⅛+ ⅛
4¾	2¾	AdmDg		.04		1.0	7	23	4	4	4
14⅜	11	AdaEx		1.49e		10.		24	14¾	14½	14⅜— ⅛
5¾	3⅜	AdmMi		.20e		4.0	9	55	5	4⅝	5 — ⅛
53	26⅜	AMD	n			16		272	52	50⅝	50⅝—1⅛
39½	29½	AetnLf		2.12		6.1	5	773	35	34½	35 + ⅛
27⅜	15	Ahmans		1.20		5.9	6	47	20¼	20¼	20½
3⅜	2	Aileen						388	u	4	3¾ 4 + ⅛
45½	27½	AirPrd		.88		1.8	10	270	44	43¾	44¼+ ⅜
28¼	16⅝	AirbFrt		1.20		5.3	12	24	22¾	22½	22½+ ⅛
17½	7¾	Alcano		.80		7.4	7	63	10¾	10¾	10¾+ ⅛
8¾	5½	AlaP	dpf.87			12.		13	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ⅛
89⅝	69½	AlaP	pf 9.44			13.		z400	73	74	73 +1
75½	53	AlaP	pf 8.28			13.		z300	65¾	65	65
18	13	Alagsco		1.80		9.7	5	7	14¾	14½	14½— ⅛
25¾	21	Alskoin		2.50		22.4	4	250	22¾	22¾	22¾+ ⅛
45½	32¼	Albany	s	1		2.8	11	27	34	34	34
16⅝	6⅜	Alberto		.36		2.3	6	78	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛
24	16⅜	Albtsn	s	.88		3.3	10	28	u24¾	24¼	24½+ ⅛
32½	22⅜	Alcan	s	1.40		4.5	5	1793	32¼	31¾	32¼+ ⅜
27¼	25½	AlcoSid		1.60		5.5	6		29¼	29¼	29¼
9⅝	5⅛	Alexdr		.40		5.3	12	383	7¾	6⅝	7⅝+ ⅛
34⅝	17½	AlgCo		1.80e		4.3	5	33	25¾	25	25
28⅜	19½	AlgCo	pf2.86			12.			24¾	24¼	24¼+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	AlgLud		1.40		4.1	4	99	34	34	34
56¾	37	AlgLd	pf	3		5.7		96	52¾	52¼	52¼
22½	15½	AlgLd	pf2.19			11.		2	19¾	19¾	19¾
17⅜	12½	AlgPw		1.80		12.	7	268	15¾	15¾	15¾
17⅜	11⅝	AllenGp				6.0	7	184	17	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
61¾	36	AlldCh		2.20		4.4	6	489	50¾	49½	50 — ⅛
14¾	10⅝	AlldAnt		.86		6.2	7	72	14	13¾	13¾+ ⅛
22¾	14⅜	AlldPd		.60		4.0	7	9	15	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
27½	18¾	AlldSt		1.70		7.0	6	166	24¼	24	24¼+ ⅛
38⅝	22¾	AllisCh		2		7.0	6	137	28¾	28¼	28⅝+ ⅜
18⅜	10⅜	AllrAu		.64b		4.3	11	35	15	15	15
21¾	13	AlphPr		1.21		6.1	7	2	19¾	19¾	19¾— ⅛
70⅞	48¾	Alcoa		3.20		4.7	7	770	68⅝	67¾	68⅝+1½
39¼	19¾	AmSlus		1.80		4.4	12	26	37¾	36¾	36¾— ⅛
57¾	35½	Amax		2.40		4.6	6	344	51¾	51¼	51¼+ ⅛
71⅞	47	Amax	pf	5		6.4	6	5	67	67	67 +1¼
22¼	16¾	Amrce		1.32		5.3	5	3	20¾	20½	20½— ⅛
64½	37	AHess		2		3.3	4	419	60	59	60 + ¼
		AHess	wi				6		30¾	30¾	30¾
141	83	AHess	pf3.50			2.7		5	130	130	130 + ½
14	6¾	AmAir		.10i			1666		9¾	9¼	9¼— ⅛
6	2⅜	AmAir	wt				69		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
19⅜	14	AAir	pf	2.18		13.		27	16½	16¼	16¼
19⅜	11⅛	ABak		1.20		7.3	16		16¼	16¼	16¼— ⅛
52¾	38⅜	ABrnds		4.10		7.2	7	186	u54½	52¾	54¼+1½
38¼	25¾	ABrd	pf1.70			4.3			u39¼	39¼	39¼+1
32½	21¾	ABrd	pf2.75			10.		6	27⅛	27	27
42⅛	29⅜	ABrd	pf2.67			6.3		16	u43¾	42¾	43 + ⅛
47⅜	26	ABdcst		1.40		4.9	6	388	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛— ⅛
16⅜	13	ABtgM		.78		5.2	7	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛
48½	27⅛	AmCan		2.90		8.8	6	222	33	32	32 +1
8¼	6¼	ACentry						40	7¼	7¼	7¼— ⅛
38	20⅜	ACyan		1.60		5.8	9	783	28	27¾	27¾
20¾	12¾	AmDistl				4.6	5	19	19¾	19⅜	19⅜— ⅛
24¾	14⅜	ADT		1.16		5.4	7	51	21¾	21⅜	21⅜+ ⅛
31¼	15¼	AEPw		2.22		10.	5	1602	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛— ⅛
37½	25¾	AmExp		2		5.3	7	727	37	36¾	36¾
14¼	7¼	AFamil		.60		7.5	4	7	8	7¾	8 + ⅛
28⅝	24⅜	AGnCp		1		2.8	5	78	35½	35¼	35½+ ⅛
21¼	15¼	AGlBd		2.04e		11.		39	19¾	19¼	19¼
25⅜	16⅜	AGnCo		1.44a		6.2		11	22¾	22¼	22¾— ⅛
21	14⅜	AHmVtl				3.8	7	21	15	15	15
24½	14½	AmHaist		1.12		3.5	6	827	28¼	19	28¼+1¼
36¼	21¾	AHome		1.70		s7.1	11	3520	29¾	29⅜	29⅜+ ⅛
131½	101	AHome	pf 2			1.3			u131⅜	131½	131½+1½
40⅝	26⅜	AmHm	pf2.13			8.2	13	373	u40⅜	40⅛	40⅛+ ⅛
11⅜	6	AmInvt	.40a			3.5	10	52	11½	11¼	11½
47¼	24¼	AMi	s	.80		1.8	14	110	45⅝	45¼	45⅝— ⅛
9½	4⅝	AmMatrs		.15i			1105	54	5¾	5¾	5¾+ ⅛
22	17¾	AmNGs		1.74		8.1	8	7	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜— ⅛
45½	27½	AmSLFlo		.88b		3.4	7	17	27¼	22	22⅛— ⅛
28¼	16⅝	AmStPri		1.30		5.4	9	1782	24¼	24¼	24¼+ ⅛
49½	34⅝	Amst	pf	3.38		7.1		161	47¾	46¾	47⅜+ ⅛
33½	23½	Asdm		.32		1.1	16	305	29¼	28¾	29¼+ ⅛
39¾	26⅛	AmStr		.92		2.4	12	82	38¾	38¼	38¾+ ⅛
20¼	20⅛	AmStr		.80		3.7	6	1391	29¼	29	29¼
59¾	38½	AmStr	pf5.51			12.		11	47	46¾	46¾— ½
59⅛	45	ATT		5		9.4	6	2868	52	52	51½+ ⅛
41¼	31¾	ATT	pf	4		9.7		92	42¾	42⅜	42⅜+ ⅛
46⅞	30¾	ATT	pf 3.64			9.3		7	39¼	39¼	39¼+ ⅛
47⅜	31½	ATT	pf 3.74			9.4		52	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
14⅜	10¾	AWatWk		.96		7.6	5		12¾	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛
12½	8⅜	AWat	pf1.25			12.		z100	10¾	10½	10½— ⅛
13	10	AWa	SpfI.25			10.		z80	12	12	12
24¼	16	Ameren		1.20		4.8	5	1	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛
17⅜	11¼	AmesD		.40		2.4	5	27	16¾	16½	16½— ⅛
28⅜	18½	Ametek	s			2.4	11	42	23¾	23¼	23¼+ ⅛
22¾	19½	AmFac		1.32		6.1	7	3	21¾	21¾	21¾+ ⅛
45¼	33	AMPInc		1		2.2	13	259	u45¾	44½	45¾+1⅛
30¼	18	Amsco	.40a			2.4	5	11	24¾	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛
28¾	14⅜	Ampex	.24			1.0	12	388	24¾	24¼	24½— ⅛
9¼	4¼	AmrcCp		7			10	1	6¾	6¾	6¾
22⅝	14	Amstar		1.35		5.1	10	846	u26¼	25¾	26¼+ ⅛
7¼	5⅛	Amsi	pf	.68		11.		7	6¼	6¼	6¼— ⅛
44¼	30¼	Amsted		2.48		6.6	6	75	41⅜	39⅜	41⅜+ ⅜
31	15⅛	Analog	s			8.4	24	169	29¾	29¾	29¾
18¾	12⅜	Anchor		1.28		7.4	6	50	17	17	17
25	18⅛	AnClay		1.12		4.7	6	72	24¼	24	24
10⅜	5½	Angelica		.48		4.8	8	52	10	9⅞	10
31¼	24⅜	AnheuBs		n.96		3.3	8	555	29¼	29	29
28	19½	Anhsr		.48		1.7	13	1	27¾	27¾	27¾+ ⅛
26½	18	Apache		s.28		1.2	19	131	23½	22¾	22¾+ ⅛
81¼	54	ApPw	pf8.12			12.	z120		66½	65½	65½— ⅛
12½	5¼	ApldDig				14	3037		11¾	9¾	10¼— ⅛
4	1⅞	ApldMg	pfI			4.0		11	2¼	2	2
18¾	7½	ApplMg	1.55i			12.	11	148	12½	12	12½+ ⅛
30½	19½	Arcata		1.28		4.7	6	73	27½	26⅞	27¼+ ⅛
37½	26¼	Arcst	pf	2		5.7		3	35¾	34¾	35 + ⅛
37½	26¼	Arcst	pf2.14			7.3		8	29½	29½	29½+ ⅛
39¾	21¾	ArlnPr	.20b			4.1	8	986	23¾	23¾	23¾+ ⅛
8¾	2¾	ArizEn	.05i				100	4	3¼	4	3¼
20¾	14⅜	ArizPS	2.12			12.	6	445	17¾	17¼	17⅜— ⅛
17	7¾	AriPet	10.70			11.		z120	100	97	97 —
11⅝	4⅞	ArkBst	.80			7.1	8	18	8¾	8¼	8¼— ⅛
33½	21¾	ArkLG	s1.24			3.8	11	135	33	32¾	33 + ⅛
4	2	ArlenRty						786	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛
32⅜	22¼	Armco		1.44		5.2	7	153	31¾	31¼	31½+ ⅛
24¼	18¼	Armc	pf2.10			9.3	13	3	23¾	23¾	23¾+ ⅛
24¼	14¼	ArmRu	1.20			4.9	13		24½	24¼	24¼+ ⅛
19	12¾	ArmWin	1.10			6.2	8	258	17¾	17½	17¾+ ⅛
31	16¼	ArrowE	.20r			7.1	8	111	27¾	27	27¾+ ⅛
13⅜	9¾	Arvin	1.12			8.7	9	57	13¾	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛
14⅜	10⅛	Arvin	pf			9.1		2	12¾	12¾	12¾— ⅛
58½	19⅜	Asarco	1.40e			2.7	4	x361	38½	37¾	38¼+ ⅛
42¾	25¾	AshlOil	2.20			6.1	5	45	34¼	33¾	33¾
24¾	15¾	AsdDG	1.40			6.3	7	39	24¾	24¼	24¾+ ⅛
21¾	15¾	AshIome	1.40			7.2	7	2395	44	43¾	43¾— ⅛
28⅝	14⅜	AtCyEl	1.96			11.	8	41	18¾	18½	18½— ⅛
50½	42¼	AtlRich	s1.90			4.3	7	2395	44	43¾	43¾— ⅛
44	34	AtlRc	pf3.75			9.9		z10	38	38	38
72¼	61¼	AtlRc	pf2.80			2.7		2	103½	102½	102½— ⅜
24½	10½	AtlasCp		.20		1.2	26	15	15¾	15½	15¾— ⅛
33⅜	18½	Augat	.48			1.5	16	179	31	30	31 + ⅛
47¾	32½	AutoDta	.76			1.6	19	436	u49¾	46½	47½— ⅛
29⅜	18¾	AvcoCp	1.20			4.5	4	1195	26⅝	25¾	26⅛+ ⅛
59	38¾	Avco	pf 3.50			6.0			58	58	58
74	49½	Avco	pf 4.20			6.4		43	66	64½	66 +2
23¼	15½	Avery	.72			3.8	8	205	18¾	18¾	18¾+ ⅛
7¾	4⅜	Avnet		1		2.8	8	434	35¾	35¼	35¾
53¼	31½	Avon		3		7.7	10	595	39¼	38¾	38¾+ ⅛
32¾	17¾	Avdin	s				19	174	30½	29¾	30⅜— ⅛
				B—B—B							
2⅞	1½	BT Mtg					61		2¼	2	2
14¾	7¾	Bache	.50a			3.7	5	155	13¾	13¾	13¾+ ⅛
37¾	22½	BkrInt	s	.40		1.1	19	1167	35¾	34¾	35¾+ ⅛
24¾	12¾	Baldwin		1.20		5.4	7	53	22¾	22¼	22¾+ ⅛
40½	23¾	BaldwU		1.40		3.5	7	63	39¾	38¾	39¾+ ⅛
60	35¼	BaldU	pf 2.04			3.5		2	58½	58½	58½+1¼
28⅝	19	BallCo	1.60			6.0	5	38	26¾	26¾	26¾
21⅞	19	BallyMf	.10			3.7	17	1463	u20⅜	20	20 +1⅛
25¼	18⅜	BaltGE	2.44			11.	8	183	23¾	22	23½
47	34¼	Balt	pf4.50			11.	z10	41	41½	41½	41½— ⅛
43	19¼	BanCal	1.12			3.9	6	116	29	27½	29 +1¾
19⅝	14⅞	Bandag	.70			3.5	10	73	u19⅜	19¼	19¼+ ⅛
31¼	15¾	BanaPnt				4.1	35		34¾	34¼	34¼— ⅛
43¾	26¾	BkNY		2.72		7.5	5	60	36½	36¼	36¼— ⅛
19⅜	12⅝	BkofVa		1.16		8.6	5	13	13¾	13¾	13¾— ⅛
38⅜	28¼	BnkAm		1.44		5.4	6	1772	35¾	35¼	35¾+ ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	BankTr		1.20		4.1	4	525	34¾	34¾	34¾— ⅛
27¾	18¼	BkTr	pf2.50			11.		1	27	27	27
16¾	7¾	Banner	.14			1.3	20	35	11¾	10¾	11⅜— ⅛
59	36½	BarberO	1.60			2.8	14	57	56¾	56⅜	56⅜+ ⅛
18¼	11¾	BardCR	.40			2.2	12	52	u18¾	17¾	18¼+ ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	BardGp	.80			4.3	6	8	19¾	19¾	19¾— ⅛
25⅜	16¾	BarrBk	n1.20			4.8	6	25	25	25	25 — ⅛
35⅜	15¼	BarryWr	.52			1.6	13	15	33¾	33¼	33¼— ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	BasRsNY	n			2	17	151	7½	7½	7½
53	23½	Bausch		1.20		2.4	17	1	50	50	50 — ⅛
49½	35¾	BaxtTrv	.64			1.3	14	680	48¾	47¾	48¼+ ⅛
10¾	3¾	BayFncl				27	390	6½	6	6	6½+ ⅛
18¼	6½	Bayuk	s	.32		3.7	6	8	9	8¾	8¾— ⅛
22¾	17¼	BearSrns		1.40		6.4	5	8	22	21¾	22 + ⅛
24⅜	16½	BeatFd		1.30		5.4	9	1782	24¼	23¾	24¼+ ⅛
49½	34⅜	Beat	pf	3.38		7.1		161	47¾	46¾	47⅜+ ⅛
33½	23½	Beckm		.32		1.1	16	305	29¼	28¾	29¼+ ⅛
39¾	26¼	BectDD	.92			2.4	12	82	38¾	38¼	38¾+ ⅛
18⅜	8¾	Bel					513	u16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜— ⅛
50	29	BelcoPt		2		2.3	6	122	43¾	43¾	43¾— ⅛
27¾	18½	Belden	s			7	115		27¼	26½	27 + ⅛
27¾	5⅜	BeldnH	.36b			2.5	6	46	6¼	6¼	6¼— ⅛
29⅜	17⅛	BellHow	.96			4.6	5	20	21	20¾	20¾+ ⅛
15	7½	Bellind	.24			2.0	6	107	12¾	12¾	12¾— ⅛
19¼	14½	BellCd	s	1.64			7	72	16¾	16¾	16¾+ ⅛
30½	21	Bemis		1.60		5.6	10	4	24¾	24¾	24¾+ ⅛
28⅜	17⅜	Bendix		2.84		5.4	7	435	u49¾	48½	49 + ⅛
45¾	33	Bendx	pf	4.84		9.2		124	u49¾	49¾	49¾+ ⅛
32⅛	17⅜	BenfCp		2		8.5	7	1744	23½	22¾	23½+ ⅛
44¾	28¼	Benet	pf4.20			12.		1	37	37	37
25¼	16¼	Benet	pf2.50			12.		z400	21¾	21¼	21¼— ⅛
1⅜	3	Bnmath				16	13	1	1¼	1¼	1¼
6¾	3	BerkeyP				9	753	5%	6¾	5¾	6¾+ ⅛
29½	15½	BestPd		.24		.9	10	84	26	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
20⅜	19	BethSt		1.60		6.0	6	915	26¾	26¼	26⅜+ ⅛
36⅜	26⅜	BioThr		1.20		3.5	9	1	34¾	34¾	34¾— ⅛
33⅜	17¼	Binney		.92		4.2	14	52	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜+ ⅛
32	12	BisFSL	s	.80		2.9	37	133	27¼	26½	27¼+ ⅛
25¼	17¼	BlackDr		.76		3.5	6	1360	22	21¾	21¾+ ⅛
27⅞	25⅜	BlkHPw		1.96		7.8	11	2	25¼	25¼	25¼+ ⅛
24½	13⅜	BlairJn		1		4.7	7	2	21½	21½	21½— ⅛
15⅜	14⅞	Blisst	s			6	16	16	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛
30½	22⅜	BlckHR		1.76		5.9	10	81	29⅝	29¼	29¼+ ⅛
37½	25⅛	BlkDck		1.80		6.2	5	217	29	28¾	28¾+ ⅛
5¾	2⅜	BobbieBr						57	3½	3⅜	3⅜
48¾	32	Boeing	s	1.20		3.2	6	3416	37¾	36¾	37¼+ ⅛
42½	27	BokeC		1.75		4.4	6	186	39¾	39¼	39¼— ⅛
27¾	17⅝	Borden		1.60		7.4	6	380	22¾	22¼	22¼— ⅛
43⅜	29¾	BorgW		2.20		6.1	6	49	37¾	37¾	37¾— ⅛
6¼	2⅜	Borrmns		.20e		5.0		24	4	3¾	4 + ⅛
24½	18¾	BosEd		2.72		12.	8	42	23¾	23¾	23¾+ ⅛
61	36½	BosE	pf5.25			12.	z170		72	70½	70½—1½
19¾	8¼	BosE	pf1.17			12.		5	11¾	11¼	11¼— ⅛
13¾	10	BosE	pr1.46			12.		17	11¾	11¼	11¼— ⅛
13½	5⅜	Bronitf	.10i					326	7¼	7¼	7¼— ⅛
29⅛	20¾	BrisSt	1.28a			4.7	8	54	27¾	27	27¾+ ⅛
46¾	30½	BrtSM	1.60			3.5	12	1176	45⅝	45¼	45⅝+ ⅛
49¾	32	BrtSM	pf 4			8.2		2	49	49	49
38½	25	BrtPet	1.76e			5.4	6	89	32¾	32¾	32¾+ ⅛
16⅜	12½	BrkwGl	1.20			7.3	6	18	16¾	16¾	16¾— ⅛
23¾	15¾	BrkUG	pf2.10			9.3	7	28	22¾	22¾	22¾+ ⅛
28¼	18¼	BkUG	pf2.47			11.		4	21¾	21½	21½— ⅛
39¼	19¼	BwnSh		1.20		4.2	6	22	28¾	28¾	28¾— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. $	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
27	18¼	CerP	pf2.67			11.		18	23½	23½	23½+ ⅛
37⅝	26¼	CerTec		1.90		5.1	7	26	37¾	37½	37¾+ ⅛
13⅜	10⅝	CerrGn	.79e			6.2		5	12¾	12¾	12¾— ⅛
21⅜	12½	CerrSPr	1.20			8.1	4	30	15	14⅞	14⅞— ⅛
22½	14⅜	CertTeed	1.16			5.4	8	101	22	21¾	21¾— ⅛
36	25	CertTed	pf2			5.6		12	36	36	36
9⅛	6	CertWst	.48			4.6	8	58	8¾	8½	8¾+ ⅛
13⅜	8¼	CascNG	.92			9.4	5	3	9¾	9¾	9¾— ⅛
19	10¾	CastCr	.80			5.7	14	131	14¼	13¾	14¼+ ⅛
59½	43½	CatTrct	2.40			4.2	10	791	58¾	57½	57¾— ⅛
17¾	11¼	CecoCp	.75			4.4	4	16	17	16¾	17
55½	39⅜	Celanse	2.60			4.5	7	78	58¾	55	58¼+ ⅛
48½	40½	Celan	pf4.50			10.		6	45¼	45¼	43½
8¾	4¼	Cenco			11	1393		8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
48	24	Centex	.25		.8	13	15	39¾	39	39	—
15½	11¼	CenSoW	1.50		11.	6	464	13¾	13	13¾	—
19⅜	15	CenHud	2.16		11.	6	7	19¼	18⅜	19¼+ ⅛	
17	12½	CenILt	1.70		11.	7	27	15	14⅜	14⅜— ⅛	
27⅜	21⅝	CenILt	pf2.87			11.	z500	25¾	25½	25¾	
27	16¾	CenILt	pf2.42			12.	z150	22	22	22	
14⅛	10	CenIlPS	1.40		11.	8	174	12¾	12¾	12¾— ⅛	
37⅜	23¼	CenLaE	s 1		3.0	11	414	33½	33	33½+ ⅛	
15	10⅜	CenMPw	1.44		12.	7	80	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	
21⅜	8⅜	CenSoya	.84		4.3	11	1457	19¾	19¼	19¾+ ⅛	
50¾	31⅛	CentTel	1.20		2.4	11	318	49½	48¾	49½	
10¾	2⅜	Centec	.8c				37	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
	17	Centena					200	13¾	13¾	13¾— ⅛	
44½	35½	Centex	n1.44		2.2	13	91	u45¼	44¾	45¼+ ⅛	
20½	15⅜	CenMMfg	1.16		6.4	7	87	18	18	18	
20⅜	11⅞	Dennys	.88		4.6	8	922	19¾	19¼	19¼+ ⅛	
21¾	13	Dentsply	.

هكذا من الأجل

.S. Oilmen Get Ready to Try Shale Again



Source: D.C. Duncan and V.E. Swanson, Organic-Rich Shales of the United States and World Land Areas, U.S. Geological Survey Circular 523, 1965.

New York Times

igh Prices, .S. Support pur Firms

By Anthony J. Parisi

EW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — U.S. oil industry once again s ready to rush into the devel- ent of shale oil resources. red by the sharp increase in gn oil prices, most of the com- es say they are now convinced this perennial oil pretender be a practical substitute for im- ed oil.

half dozen pilot projects are r way, and with a variety of rnment supports now available cluding those in the new syn- c fuels legislation — industry ysts say additional efforts may up as well.

timates of U.S. shale oil re- ces run into the trillions of bar- and enthusiasts say perhaps billion barrels of the total might day be recovered. That is more *twice the proven oil reserves of* i Arabia and enough to make *United States independent in* gy many times over.

Pot of Gold

t like the pot of gold at the end e rainbow, this treasure of oil n the past always remained just nd reach.

ople have known for a century the shale deposits of Colorado, and Wyoming are laced with a substance called kerogen that s a low-grade form of crude heated. After World War I, it seemed as if conventional as running out, some 200 com- es hurriedly organized to devel- ese deposits. They were under- d, however, by the discovery of rolific East Texas oilfields.

rious plans to exploit shale oil ced again in the 1960s, when dependence on foreign sup- was beginning to mount. , six years ago, when the world of oil suddenly quadrupled to than $10 a barrel, a lot of ex- thought *the time had finally* e. The oil industry promptly *close to a half a billion dollars* ghts to federal oil shale lands. t when the companies calcula- e cost of their ambitious devel- ent plans, they concluded shale as still prohibitive.

New Hope

ow the world price of oil has ped again, this time to about a barrel. That, plus the tax cred- oan guarantees and other finan- props offered by Washington, stirred hope anew.

t's not only time, it's late," de- d Armand Hammer, chairman ccidental Petroleum and the in- ry's most persistent champion hale oil. "We know the oil is e. *It's a question of having the* ence, courage and technical skill *et it out.*"

Occidental has spent more than $100 million of its own money and $30 million in *federal funds trying* to perfect an innovative, underground method of recovering shale oil at an experimental site in Logan Wash, Colo. Although the production schedule has repeatedly slipped and the cost estimates have steadily risen, the company does seem further along than anyone else.

The latest calculations, Mr. Hammer said, indicated that Occidental could profitably produce the oil for less than $25 a barrel. He added that he now thought commercial operation would begin in *1984* or *1985* and reach full production by 1988, although some outsiders remain doubtful.

Cranking Up

Meanwhile, competitors that had wound *down their programs after* the burst of enthusiasm in the mid-1970s are cranking them up again. And companies that had never seemed tempted before have jumped in, including Exxon, the biggest oil concern of all.

"We think shale oil is competitive with imported oil today," said Samuel Vastola, manager of corporate planning for Exxon's domestic affiliate.

In May, Exxon paid Atlantic Richfield $300 million in cash, and committed up to $100 million more, for Arco's 60-percent interest in the Colony project outside Grand Valley, Colo. The other 40 percent is held by the Tosco Corp., which has had a pilot plant at the site since the early 1960s.

Exxon and Tosco have started advanced engineering and design *work for a facility capable of pro*ducing 46,000 barrels of shale oil a day. *Within two years, Mr. Vastola* said, Exxon will *make a final deci*sion on whether to proceed with the enormous investment required.

$2 Billion

These days, most estimates for the cost of a full-size facility run in the $2-billion range. That is 10 times what the companies were projecting in the early 1970s and at least twice what they figured on when they shelved their plans several years ago.

Some in the industry think the cost escalation is still not over.

"We're talking about a project *that could wind up costing $5 bil*lion to $6 billion by the end of *1988," cautioned Roger Loper,* president of Chevron Oil Shale, a *unit of Standard Oil of California* that is contemplating a 50,000-barrel-a-day facility. That, he noted, is roughly one-third of the parent company's total assets.

"A lot of spear-shaking and saber-rattling goes on about how shale is now clearly economical," Mr. Loper said. "It's absolute balderdash. Nobody has proved we can do this, and a lot of blood, sweat and tears have to come down the river and go over the dam before we can be sure."

The staggering cost estimates reflect the grand scale inherent in shale oil recovery. Some plans call for open-pit mines twice the size of anything the mining industry has ever attempted. The shale would be scooped up, crushed and heated in a pressurized vessel called a retort. The kerogen would melt into a form of crude oil. Before going to a refinery, it would have to be rid of impurities and upgraded.

Water Consumption

The process would consume large amounts of water, which is often in short supply in shale oil regions, and spew out air pollutants and pose waste disposal problems on an *unprecedented scale. Since the* rock would expand by one-fifth or so, the spent shale would be greater in volume than the craters it came from. After refilling and reclaiming the mines, the companies would still have to devise some way to discard the huge quantities that remained.

Noting these and other problems, the Office of Technology Assessment, an arm of Congress, concluded in a recent report that deploying a capacity of more than 500,000 barrels a day by 1990 "would entail significant technological, economic, *environmental and social risks.*"

Although the report generally supports a shale oil industry, it falls well short of the bullish stance taken by Exxon *in a recent, highly* publicized paper on the long-range role *of synthetic fuels.*

In it, Exxon concluded that, three decades from now, the United States would need 8 million barrels of shale oil a day. To reach that goal, Exxon said, it would be *worthwhile to divert water from the* Missouri and other Western rivers *to the parched shale lands.*

"The resource base would support that much production," conceded Phillip Robinson, one of the authors of the agency report. "But what Exxon fails to realize is that *existing environmental* laws will limit shale oil production to between 1 and 1.5 million barrels a day. And if you got around that problem, 8 million barrels a day would result in massive, unacceptable upheavals in the local communities, even if you phased the plants in over 30 years."

Mr. Robinson takes a more guarded view of the economics of shale oil than most companies. According to his analysis, the oil would have to sell for an average of $48 a barrel, in 1979 dollars, for the next 22 years to give a 12-percent return on investment, and this assumes a 50,000-barrel-a-day plant would cost only $1.7 billion. For a 15-percent return — the figure the companies say they need to justify the big risk — he estimates the break-even price at $62.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States

Digital Equipment

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	699.4	524.2
Profits	83.78	61.73
Per share	1.73	1.40
Year	**1980**	**1979**
Revenue	2,400.	1,800.
Profits	249.86	178.43
Per share	5.45	4.10

West Germany

Siemens

9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	22,500.	19,700.
Profits	441.	435.

VW-Brazil to Sell Alcohol-Run Cars

BRASILIA, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Volkswagen's Brazilian subsidiary plans to sell its alcohol-fueled vehicles in the Far East and Africa, a spokesman for the Industry and *Commerce Ministry said today.*

He said Volkswagen announced *its aims to sell the vehicles in In*donesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Nigeria, following a meeting yesterday between Camilo Penna, the Industry and Commerce minister, and Wolfgang Sauer, president of Volkswagen in Brazil.

Mr. Sauer was quoted as saying that these countries have similar conditions to Brazil for the production of sugar cane, which could be used to make alcohol to fuel the cars.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

On January 1, 1980: U.S. $66.42
On August 4, 1980: U.S. $78.35

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

البنك السعودي

AL SAUDI. BANQUE
PARIS

Mr. Gabriel Y. Cattan
has newly joined
Al Saudi Banque in Paris as Manager.

Mr. Cattan has 25 years of career, mainly with the B.N.P. Group and the Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd., and is well acquainted with the commercial and international banking fields.

Kuwaiti Butane Down

KUWAIT, Aug. 6 (AP) — Kuwait has reduced the price of its butane gas exports for the second time in less than a month, from $322 (previously $332) to $312 per ton retroactive to Aug. 1, the official Kuwait news agency said today. Propane is unchanged at $318.

TWA Reportedly Sought Covert Deal With China for Air Service Contract

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP) — U.S. government officials are distressed over what they believe may be an improper attempt by Trans World Airlines to strike a deal with China to provide air service before the two *countries work out a new* bilateral agreement, sources said *yesterday.*

According to a source, TWA may *have gone behind the backs of U.S.* negotiators and urged the Chinese *to sign a contract stating* that TWA would begin providing flights between the United States and China almost immediately.

The Chinese were reportedly assured *that if they signed the con*tract, TWA would make sure the *proper U.S. approvals would be giv*en within 10 days, one source said. *The president's approval* would be required for such an agreement, along with a special exemption from the Civil Aeronautics Board.

U.S. and Chinese negotiators have been meeting on and off for months to hammer out a new bilateral agreement governing air services between the two countries, which were suspended more than 30 years ago. The talks, recessed since July 1, are expected to resume later this month or early in September.

Besides some special charters that have been flown since the thaw in *relations between the two countries,* only a handful of nonstop passen*ger flights to China have been avail*able to the general public.

Officials at the CAB and the State Department declined comment on the allegations concerning TWA. But one source confirmed that government officials are gathering evidence to see whether a full-blown investigation is warranted, or whether any U.S. law may have been violated.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
August 6, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	908.00	910.00	909.50	910.00
3 months	928.00	929.00	929.00	929.50
Cathodes: spot	875.00	877.00	877.00	880.00
3 months	902.00	904.00	904.00	906.00
Tin: spot	7,270.00	7,275.00	7,235.00	7,250.00
3 months	7,185.00	7,190.00	7,195.00	7,200.00
Lead: spot	360.00	362.00	349.00	350.00
3 months	373.00	374.00	360.00	361.00
Zinc: spot	322.75	323.75	317.00	319.00
3 months	335.00	335.50	330.50	331.00
Silver: spot	669.80	671.00	671.00	673.00
3 months	696.00	698.00	698.00	700.00
Aluminium: spot	762.00	765.00	750.00	751.00
3 months	742.00	744.00	739.00	740.00
Nickel: spot	2,790.00	2,795.00	2,783.00	2,793.00
3 months	2,810.00	2,820.00	2,884.00	2,886.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
August 6, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	333.50	325.00	326.00	327.00	325.00	334.00
Oct	355.00	345.00	352.00	352.50	349.75	350.50
1,316 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	988	974	980	983	981	982
Dec	1,029	1,015	1,020	1,021	1,021	1,022
Mar	1,069	1,055	1,062	1,063	1,062	1,063
May	1,089	1,077	1,080	1,081	1,088	1,085
Jly	1,108	1,103	1,103	1,104	1,104	1,105
Sep	1,125	1,120	1,122	1,124	1,124	1,127
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,142	1,153	1,146	1,152
1,382 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,249	1,209	1,237	1,238	1,188	1,190
Nov	1,295	1,255	1,270	1,274	1,234	1,239
Jan	1,335	1,290	1,301	1,302	1,267	1,271
Mar	1,315	1,265	1,285	1,290	1,247	1,250
May	1,320	1,285	1,300	1,315	1,255	1,265
Jly	1,305	1,270	1,290	1,358	1,250	1,265
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,303	1,369	1,250	1,300
6,025 lots of 5 tons.						

European Gold Markets

August 6, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	628.50	627.75	—2.75
Zurich	628.50	626.50	—1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	636.46	625.11	—9.43

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
August 6, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	3,285	3,210	3,245	3,250	—30
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	3,280	—	—35
Dec	3,325	3,250	3,395	3,415	—15
Mar	3,390	3,390	—	—	—20
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,350	—	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,300	—	Unch.
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,250	—	Unch.
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,230	—	Unch.
850 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	921	934	—6
Dec	985	973	975	979	—10
Mar	1,001	1,001	1,000	1,010	—4
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,025	1,040	+5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,040	—	+10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,065	+4
5 lots					

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81
630	8.00-11.00	43.00-47.00	— —
650	4.00- 6.00	37.00-41.00	— —
670	2.00- 3.00	26.00-30.00	60.00-65.00
690	1.00- 2.00	21.00-25.00	51.00-56.00
710	0.50- 1.00	17.00-21.00	40.00-45.00

Gold bullion 628.00-630.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28305

European Stock Markets

August 6, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
Holding	72.10	72.40
l	23.50	23.40
t Helin	73.70	73.50
nbank	313.30	313.00
V	86.20	86.40
bank	47.00	67.20
m Rub	3.65	3.56
alts	94.40	94.80
ero	213.80	214.00
hmann T	66.00	66.00
d Hlds	24.00	24.00
der	228.50	232.50
a	138.00	138.00
er	27.30	27.50
Brocades	32.10	32.20
ken	62.20	62.50
.	39.60	38.50
owens	16.90	17.10
dan	15.80	15.60
A.	68.30	68.80
Nedder	117.30	117.40
lloyd	87.60	88.20
ander G	132.00	127.00
M	8.70	8.60
ed	44.10	44.60
s	19.10	19.20
co	177.00	177.80
mco	104.90	104.70
co	164.50	165.50
nto	115.20	115.50
l Dutch	166.00	166.80
	48.80	48.10
ver	118.40	119.50
Ommer	25.10	25.50
-Stork	37.00	38.00
	82.80	83.50

Cbs Index: 86.80
ious: 86.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
d	1,695	1,700
ertil.	218	220
S	1,990	1,995
rbel	6,120	6,120
nno-BM	2,375	2,365
(B.Lamb)	1,422	1,420
ken	2,685	2,610
ofina	4,775	4,840
Sevacri	1,250	1,250
Generale	1,410	1,426
o	3,390	3,445
av	2,605	2,645
ction Elec	2,520	2,510
Miniere	742	760
ontogne	1,360	1,368

rse Index: 160.64
vious: 161.35

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
.G.	91.30	92.90
nz Vers.	435.00	437.00
.S.F.	138.00	138.40
er	116.50	117.50
er Hypo	263.50	261.50
er Verein	314.00	317.00
amerzbnk	172.80	172.50
f. Gummi	63.10	63.50
mler	263.00	263.50
ussa	257.50	258.00
mag	132.00	134.50
obcock	203.50	203.00
rische Bnk	292.50	293.00
sdner Bnk	195.00	196.00
Schulte	169.00	170.00
H	219.00	220.90
oo Lloyd	69.00	69.00
chtief	449.50	449.00
chst	116.90	116.80
sch	26.80	25.90
zmann	398.00	404.00
rten	143.20	143.50
li u Salz	163.50	163.50
rstadt	220.00	223.00
uhof	184.00	184.00
K.H.D.	219.20	217.50
Kloeckner	44.50	45.00
Krupp	60.50	60.50
Linde	336.00	334.50
Lufthansa	82.50	82.00
MAN	192.50	191.00
Mannesmann	126.00	127.40
Metallgesell.	268.50	269.00
Muench. Rueck	550.00	550.00
Neckermann	97.00	100.00
Preussag	238.00	243.50
RWE new	187.00	188.00
Schering	208.00	209.50
Siemens	282.10	282.00
Thyssen	65.00	65.00
Varta	166.00	168.00
Veba	150.70	149.50
VEW	112.50	112.50
Volkswagen	166.00	165.50

Siemen Index: 148.97
Previous: 141.36

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.83½	0.84
AA Cp	15.69	15.69
Anglo-Am	0.96¼	0.95¼
Babcock-Wil	0.84	0.87
Barclays Bnk	3.90	3.88
BAT Ind.	2.70	2.75
Beecham Gp	1.38	1.44
BICC	1.31	1.32
BOC Int'l	0.78	0.78
Boots	2.11	2.14
Bowater	1.76	1.86
B.P.	3.42	39¼
Burmah	1.90	1.97
Coats Patons	0.52	0.52½
Charter Gold	2.10	2.15
Cadbury Sc.	0.57½	0.57
Cons.Gold Fds	5.05	5.08
Courtaulds	0.65	0.65
De Beer	$9.68	9.68
Distillers	2.19	2.20
Dunlop	0.71	0.73
Free St Ged	65¾	65
GEC	4.66	4.70
GKN	2.41	2.49
Glaxo	2.22	2.26
GUS	4.30	4.34
Guinness	0.86	0.89
Hawker-Sidd	2.18	2.22
ICI	3.58	3.64
Imps	0.79	0.80
Lonrho	1.01	1.01
Lucas	2.15	2.20
Marks-Spenc	0.97	0.98
Metal Box	2.84	2.86
Plessey	2.88	2.12
Randfontein	571.00	70.50
Rank Org.	1.76	1.78
Reed	1.92	1.95
Rolls Royce	0.42	0.41
Royal Dutch	36¾	36⅞
R.T.Z.	4.68	4.70
Shell	4.00	4.02
Thorn (A)	3.25	3.36
Trafalgar H	0.70	0.72½
Tube Invest.	2.56	2.58
Ultramar	3.32	3.34
Unld Biscuits	0.50	0.50
Vickers	1.27	1.29
War Loan 3½	31½	32¼
W. Deep	350.50	50.50
W. Driefn	289.00	88.25
W. Holding	577.75	77.75
Woolworth	0.59¼	0.60¼
ZCI	0.34	0.34

F.T.30 Index: 473.10
Previous: 480.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	6.90	6.90
Bastogi	600.00	593.00
Centrale	12,208	12,055
ERBA	3,350.00	3,265.00
ErcMarelli	304.00	307.00
Fiat	1,600.00	1,632.00
Finsider	62.00	57.25
Generali	72,600	72,800
IFI	2,831.00	2,780.00
Italcementi	24,360	24,790
Italgas	945.00	948.00
Italsider	323.25	322.00
LaRinas	195.00	190.00
Montedis	160.00	159.00
Olivetti	2,092.00	2,056.00
Pirelli	2,403.00	2,460.00
Snia Visco	763.00	761.00

BCI Index: 116.84
Previous: 114.96

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	449.00	444.00
Alsthom Atl.	69.50	68.70
BIC	566.00	559.00
Bouygues	650.00	650.00
BSN	1,004.00	1,004.00
Carrefour	1,599.00	1,590.00
Cim Lafarge	248.00	259.50
Club Mediter	382.50	380.00
Cofimeg	150.00	152.50
Cie Bancaire	354.00	345.00
CFP	233.00	230.00
CGE	382.00	382.00
CCF	182.00	176.00
Creusot Loire	78.90	78.00
CSF	438.00	428.00
Dumez	810.00	794.0
Elf-Aquitaine	1,238.00	1,198.00
Ferodo	253.00	254.50
Gen Occident	349.90	350.00
Hachette	247.00	247.00
Imetal	86.30	89.00
Legrand	1,487.00	1,491.00
L Oreal	678.00	670.00
Mach Bull	54.90	55.00
Matra	8,850	8,850
Michelin	810.00	797.00
Moet Henn	553.00	556.00
Moulinex	71.40	72.05
Nord-Est L.	31.45	31.40
Paribas	247.80	245.00
Penarroya	80.50	80.60
Pernod Ric	313.00	311.20
Perrier	203.90	203.60
Peugeot	203.00	201.00
Poclain	223.00	223.00
Printemps	106.10	106.70
PUK	104.90	104.00
Radiotech.	317.00	327.00
Redoute	440.00	441.50
Rh Poulenc	129.50	129.90
Roussel Uclaf	262.00	259.00
Sacilor	19.40	19.50
St Gobain	124.50	122.80
Skis Rossignol	747.00	717.00
Suez	287.00	284.00
Telemecan	945.00	950.00
ThomsonBr	225.30	220.90
Usinor	10.20	10.30

Agefi Index: 340.66
Previous: 148.48

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,205	1,225
Buehrle	2,935	2,940
B Boveri	1,710	1,700
Ciba Geigy	1,115	1,120
Cr Suisse	2,395	2,415
Elektrowatt	2,480	2,490
Fisher	845	845
Hoff-Roche B	6,675	6,750
Interfood	5,450	5,450
Jelmoli	1,375	1,375
Landis Gyr	1,465	1,460
Nestle	3,485	3,505
Sandoz	3,825	3,800
Schindler	1,475	1,480
Ste B. Suisse	378	381
Sulzer	2,900	2,910
Swissair	732	739
U.B. Suisse	3,390	3,400
Winterthur	2,615	2,610
Zurich Ins.	13,900	13,925

SBC Index: 336.50
Previous: 337.90

Lch

The quarterly report as of
31st March 1980 of

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.

has been published and may be obtained from
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Amsterdam

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 6, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9½-9¾	8½-8¾	5½-5 11/16	17½-17¾	11 13/16-12 1/16
2 M.	9 9/16-9 11/16	8 3/16-8 5/16	5¼-5½	17¼-17¾	11 13/16-12 1/16
3 M.	9¾-10	8¼-8½	5 5/16-5 7/16	16¾-17	11 13/-12 1/16
6 M.	10 3/16-10 5/16	7 13/16-7 15/16	5¼-5½	15½-15¾	11 13/16-12 1/16
1 Y.	10½-10¾	7 13/16-7 15/16	5 3/16-5 5/16	14 3/16-14 7/16	11¾-12½

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 6, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.
—(d) Alliance Intl.SRsvs.($1) ..... 8.4pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond ..... SF 700.35
—(d) Conbar ..... SF 897.00
—(d) Grobar ..... SF 735.00
—(d) Stockbar ..... SF 872.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
—(d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.46
—(d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.42
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $12.00

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $102.5c
—(w) High Interest Sterling £88.5pxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $22.57
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.78
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $29.70

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 298.00
—(d) Canasec ..... SF 604.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 67.25
—(d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 112.00
—(d) Ussec ..... SF 516.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 114.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—+(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.30
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 65.20

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $36.74
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $72.97
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd $22.68
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $35.98
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $72.09
—(w) Fidelity World Fd $20.81

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $46.93
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 15.19
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $12.81
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $10.60
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund $14.72
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $10.60
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $16.50

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $1,682
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $32.14

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 528.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 298.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.25

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $49.08

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,524.50
—(r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,323.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor ..... SF 364.50
—(d) Intervalor ..... SF 53.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 361.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 235.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 65.00
—(d) Universal Fund ..... SF 74.07

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 24.75
—(d) Bond Invest ..... SF 58.00
—(d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 62.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 140.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 102.25
—(d) Globinvest ..... SF 57.00
—(d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 78.75
—(d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 403.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 380.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 295.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.39
—(d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.24
—(d) Unirak ..... DM 48.24

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $11.46
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $998.15
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.49
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. ..... SF 118.45
(w) CAMIT $10.38
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $18.00
(d) Carlbico Open-End Fund $303.09
(w) Citadel Fund $2.48
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,115.08
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.19
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $15.50
(w) D.G.C. $51.77
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $24.14
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $28.79
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,199.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. $35.77*
(w) First Eagle Fund $7,451.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $236.48
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ..... SF 158.50
(w) Formula Selection Fd. ..... SF 64.89
(d) Fonditalia $18.73
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 40.39
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 6.07
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $506.38
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $121.80
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $131.76
(d) Interfund S.A. $12.71
(w) Intermarket Fund $176.85
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $22.99
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $8.42
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 35.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques $62.00
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $11.36
(w) Japan Selection Fund $86.92
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $46.33div
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,413.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $15.16
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF $13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $31.99
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. $86.17
(w) Luxfund $37.22
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $14.08
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $16.57
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.48*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.46*
(w) N.A.M.F. $98.65
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $39.42
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $1,436.00
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund $10.63
(d) Renta Fund $58.48
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 773.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.18
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.89
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 57.30
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $18.23
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 94.50
(w) Talent Global Fund $15.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $59.60
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund $34.83
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 57.70
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.67
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $106.25
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas $10.31
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd. $466.77
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $20.00
(w) Worldwide Securities $95.53
(w) Worldwide Special $2,487.03

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only *August 1980*

Metropolitan Estate and Property International N.V.

(Incorporated as a company with limited liability in The Netherlands)

US $35,000,000
8¼ per cent. Convertible Bonds 1996

M E P C

Guaranteed by
MEPC Limited

(Incorporated as a company with limited liability in England under the Companies Act 1929)

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited **Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.**
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
Morgan Stanley International
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wardley Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Barclays International Group
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken – und Wechsel – Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels – und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International Limited
CIBC Limited
James Capel & Co.
Cazenove & Co.
Chase Manhattan Limited
Citicorp International Group
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Continental Illinois Limited
County Bank Limited
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Creditanstalt – Bankverein
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Fielding, Newson-Smith & Co.
First Chicago Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
E.F. Hutton International Inc.
Jardine Fleming & Company Limited
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
McLeod Young Weir International Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Guaranty Ltd
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V.
Orion Bank Limited
Rea Brothers Limited
Rowe & Pitman
The Royal Bank of Canada (London) Limited
Salomon Brothers International
Scandinavian Bank Limited
Schroders & Chartered Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., Limited
Shearson Loeb Rhoades International Limited
Singer & Friedlander Limited
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Sun Hung Kai Finance Co. Ltd.
Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

FOR A MAXIM RETURN ON TIME INVEST

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
66	41⅜	Tektrnx	.84	1.3	14	197	65½	65	65½	—½
18	7⅞	Telcom	.70	8.0	10	72	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
157	91	Teldyn s			6	271	150	147⅛	150	+1⅝
27	14	Telprmt			19	714	23½	22⅞	23¼	
5⅜	2½	Telex			40	355	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
45½	31¼	Tenneco	2.40	6.1	7	1040	39⅞	39	39½	
101	84¾	Tenc pr	11	12.		117	94¾	94	94¼	+¾
87	56½	Tenc pr	7.40	10.		19	71¼	70¾	71¼	+1¼
44⅞	20⅛	Teradyn			14	411	41⅝	40½	41	—⅝
27⅞	14	Tesoro	.22e	1.1	2	481	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+⅜
40	24⅝	Tesor	pf2.16	6.0		32	36	35½	35¾	+¾
41⅛	27	Texaco	2.40	6.6	4	2800	36¾	36	36⅜	+½
58¼	38	TexCm	1.60	2.9	10	116	55½	55⅛	55¼	—⅛
79½	54	TexEst	3.20	4.5	9	96	71½	69¾	70½	—1⅛
26¼	19¼	TxET	pf2.40	10.		6	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	—¼
35	22¾	TexGT	$1.46	4.9	7	184	29⅝	29½	29¾	+¼
31¼	16¼	Texind	.80b	2.5	5	59	31½	31	31½	+⅜
111¼	78⅝	Texinst	2	1.8	13	650	110½	108⅝	110¼	+1¼
30⅛	10⅛	TexInt				593	25⅜	24⅝	25¼	+⅛
55	30	TexOGs	s.32	.6	17	566	51¾	50⅝	51½	+½
46¼	25	TxPac	s		34	10	45	44¼	44¼	—¾
19¾	14⅝	TexUtil	1.76	9.9	7	708	17⅞	17½	17¾	+⅜
53⅛	23½	Texsgif	1.60	4.0	6	1191	40¼	38⅝	40	+1⅜
85	42½	Texgif	pf 3	4.7		18	64½	62	64½	+2
6⅛	2⅜	Textf Ind				25	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
30	20⅛	Textron	1.80	6.2	7	731	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
32½	22⅜	Textr	pf2.08	6.6		2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	—⅝
26¼	18½	Textr	pf1.40	5.5		10	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
28½	25⅛	Thiokol	s 1	3.5	8	147	u28⅞	27	28⅝	+1⅜
47¾	35¾	ThmBet	1.72	3.7	11	25	46⅝	46⅛	46½	—⅜
13⅞	7⅛	Thomin	.56b	5.6	5	21	10⅛	10	10	
16	8¼	Thrifty	.72	6.3	7	35	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
27½	22½	Ti-Caro	n 2	7.3	5	14	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	+½
45¾	21⅛	Tidwatr	1	2.3	15	164	44½	43¾	43⅞	—⅛
27¾	16½	Tigerint	.80	3.0	13	220	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	—⅛
54½	38	Timein	1.80	3.4	10	175	52⅜	52	52⅜	+⅜
38¼	27½	Timl	pfB1.57	4.1		19	38	38	38	+⅜
39⅜	28¾	TimesM	1.44	3.8	9	74	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	+⅛
62⅞	45	Timkn	3a	5.2	6	13	58⅜	57½	58	+½
46½	21¾	ToddSh	.25e	.7	6	72	36⅛	35⅝	36¼	+1¼
25	13¼	Tokheim	.70	2.8	9	142	24¾	24	24⅝	+⅝
20¾	15¼	TolEdis	2.20	12.	7	113	19	18½	19	+½
23½	15½	TolEd	pf2.36	12.		1	19½	19½	19½	—⅛
21⅛	14¼	TolEd	pf2.21	12.		8	17¾	17½	17⅝	—⅛
15	8	TonkaCp	.48f	3.3	4	244	u15¼	14⅜	14⅝	+⅜
11½	6¼	ToolRol	.40b	5.2	6	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
25	12⅝	ToroCo	.88	4.9	7	286	18⅛	16⅞	17⅞	+1
32⅛	14¼	Tosco	n		6	916	27	25⅝	26⅞	+⅜
29⅜	24⅝	ToyRUs	s		16	201	29⅛	28½	28⅞	+⅜
27⅞	21¾	Tracor	s.40	1.4	11	66	27⅞	27	27⅝	+⅛
26¼	16¼	Trane	1.04	4.1	9	30	25¾	25⅛	25½	+⅛
38¾	29½	TranUn	2.60	7.6	7	265	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	—⅜
27⅞	9⅝	TW Corp				764	17⅞	17	17½	—⅜
7⅞	2⅞	TW Cp	wt			33	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
20⅛	12⅝	TWC	pf 2	11.		3	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅜
16½	11	TWC	pf 1.90	11.		92	14¼	14	14	—⅜
32¾	17½	TWC	pf 2.66	11.		17	24½	24	24¼	—⅜
20⅛	14⅝	Transm	1.12	6.1	5	531	18½	18¼	18¼	—⅛
21	14¼	Traninc	2.08	12.		11	18	17⅞	18	—⅛
48⅞	28½	Transco	1.44	3.7	10	219	40⅜	39¼	39¼	—1½
58½	41¼	Transco	pf3.87	6.1		43	51¼	50¾	50¾	—⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Transcn	.10	1.5	12	44	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
100⅞	77¼	TrG	pf 10.32	12.		z320	85⅞	85⅛	85⅞	+⅛
15¾	7⅞	TrnsOh	.40	3.0	6	12	13⅜	13¼	13¼	—⅛
27½	20½	Tranwy	1.80	7.7	7	262	23⅜	23½	23½	
44⅜	33	Travlrs	2.48	6.3	4	221	39⅜	38⅞	39½	+⅛
21⅛	16⅝	TriCon	2.16e	10.		92	21½	21¼	21½	—⅛
4	2	TriSoIn			6	33	3⅛	3	3	
10¼	6½	Triaind	.40b	3.9	6	40	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
24¼	15½	TriaPc		5.0	10	15	20¼	20	20⅛	—⅛
18	14⅝	Tricntrl	n			302	15⅝	15	15⅛	+⅛
19⅜	8⅝	Trico	.20	1.1	12	64	18½	18	18	
33¼	16⅛	Trintyln	s.60	1.9	8	411	31⅜	31	31	—⅜
17¼	12	TucsEP	1.52	9.9	7	165	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
39⅜	31⅛	TCFox	$1.50	4.2	7	187	36⅜	36	36⅛	—⅛
22½	14⅝	TwinDs	1.10	6.5	6	12	17	16¾	17	+⅜
41⅜	19	TycoLab	1	2.2	7	671	u44¾	41¼	44½	+3¼
17⅜	10½	TylerCp	.50	3.3	7	x52	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+¼
62½	37⅞	Tymshr			18	83	62	60⅞	60⅞	—1⅜
		—U—U—U—								
29⅛	13½	UAL	.25f			3620	23½	22⅞	22⅞	—½
28⅜	19	UGI	1.76	6.9	8	11	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	—⅛
28	18	UGI	pf 2.75	11.		z100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+⅜
15⅞	10⅞	UMC	1.20	9.1	7	37	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	UMET Tr				708	3⅜	3	3⅛	+⅜
29¼	9⅝	UNCRes	.12f			115	14	13⅝	14	
15⅞	8½	Unarco	.88	9.0	24	21	9¾	9½	9¾	
49¼	36¾	UCamp	2.60	5.5	7	63	47¼	46⅜	47¼	+⅜
47⅞	35¼	UnCarb	3.20	7.1	5	1692	45⅝	43⅞	45⅛	+1⅜
13½	6⅝	UnComr	.20	2.1	7	7	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
9⅛	3½	UnionCp	.32f	6.0	6	66	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	—¼
14⅛	9¾	UnElec	1.52	12.	7	327	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
79⅜	52½	UnEl	pfL 8	13.		z1850	61¼	60½	61¼	+¼
75½	56	UnEl	pf7.44	13.		2	58	58	58	—2
62½	37½	UOilCal	1.60	2.8	8	962	57¾	56¼	57¼	+¾
31¼	27⅝	UOilCal	wi			81	29	28¼	29	+¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
51	37¼	Unvac	$1.40	3.0	12	1179	46¾	45⅝	46¼	+¾
6	3⅛	Uniroyal				366	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
56	22	Uniryal	pf			z230	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd	.30e	2.2	7	125	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
13	9⅛	UBrd	pf1.20	10.		208	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
42½	24¼	UnEnRs	$1.52	3.9	7	117	39¾	38⅞	38⅞	—⅛
30⅛	16⅛	UnGrtv	.24	.9	8	99	27⅛	27	27	
25¾	17⅛	UIllum	2.68	12.	6	27	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
30⅛	27½	UIllu	pf 3.97	14.		27	29⅜	29	29¼	+⅛
20⅛	14½	UIllu	pf 2.20	13.		z400	17½	17	17	—⅛
32⅛	15⅛	UnitInd	.90b	3.4	9	8	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	+⅜
22	13½	UnitIInn	.22	1.1	7	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
12⅛	8⅛	UJerBk	1.04a	9.5	4	10	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
8	3⅞	UnMM	n			124	7¾	7⅜	7½	—¼
6½	2	UnPkMn			60	28	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	
37⅞	18¾	UnRefg	s.80a	4.2	3	13	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
20⅛	15½	USFoS	2.04a	10.		11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+¼
15¾	6½	USAir	.06e	.4	4	1147	15½	14⅝	15½	+¼
30	16	USAir	pf1.87	6.3		32	29⅞	29	29⅝	+⅜
44⅝	33½	USFid	2.80	6.7	5	158	42½	41⅝	41⅝	
37⅜	25¾	USGyps	2.40	6.6	6	87	36⅝	36	36½	+⅜
33½	22¼	USGy	pf1.80	5.5		3	32½	31	32½	+1½
27¼	10¼	USHom	.64b	2.6	6	347	24⅞	24	24½	—⅛
10½	6⅝	USInd	.76	9.4	6	160	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
18⅛	11¼	USLeasg	.52	2.9	7	251	17⅞	17	17⅞	+⅜
13⅞	5⅝	US Rty			153	118	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+⅜
25⅛	16⅛	USShoe	1.60	6.4	6	36	25	24⅜	25	+⅜
24½	16¼	USSteel	1.60	6.6		1960	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	
37¼	26	USTobc	2.08	5.9	9	50	36	35⅜	35⅞	—⅛
52¾	36¼	UnTech	2.20	4.5	7	541	48⅜	48½	48⅛	
66¼	47	UTch	pf3.87	6.2		3	62½	62¼	62¼	+½
27½	19¼	UTch	pf2.55	9.8		89	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+⅛
21⅞	14¼	UniTel	1.52	8.7	8	463	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅛
26½	17⅜	UniT	2pf1.50	7.0		15	22	21½	21½	+⅛
39	23⅝	Unitrod	.50	1.4	12	334	34⅞	34	34½	+⅜
15	9	Univar	.56a	5.0	5	50	11½	11¼	11¼	—⅛
17⅜	10½	UnivFd	.96	7.9	8	144	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
29	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	4.5	10	770	u29⅞	27¾	29⅛	+1⅜
58⅛	40	Upjohn	2	3.4	11	393	58½	57⅝	58⅛	+⅝
28	19	USLIFE	.70	3.0	5	158	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+⅜
27⅞	25	USLIF	pf2.25	8.9		101	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	—⅛
10⅛	7⅛	USlifeFd	.96a	11.		4	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
19½	13	UtaPL	2	11.	10	233	18	17⅞	17⅞	
29½	20	UtPL	pf2.80	11.		4	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	
22⅛	15⅜	UtPL	pf2.04	11.		19	19	18⅛	18½	—⅛
		—V—V—V—								
28⅛	16⅜	VF Cp	1.60	5.8	7	91	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	—⅛
39⅛	22	VSI Cp	.72	1.9	9	639	38¾	37⅜	38	—⅜
26⅛	10⅛	Valero	n .20	.8	18	659	25⅝	24⅜	25	
9½	5⅛	Valleyln	.40	5.3	31	191	7⅝	7	7½	+⅜
15⅜	10⅜	VanDrn	1	6.4	6	37	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
35¼	21	Varian	.52	1.8	10	735	28⅞	27⅛	28⅜	+⅜
15½	7⅛	Varo	.40	2.9	9	263	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	
29⅛	17	Veeco	s .30	1.1	17	175	27⅞	27	27¼	—⅜
6⅜	3	Vendo				57	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+⅛
12⅛	9	VestSe	1.36e	13.		20	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+⅛
48¼	29⅛	Viacom	.40	.8	16	73	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	—⅜
37	22	Viacom	pf2.10	6.0		3	35	35	35	
13⅛	9⅛	VaEPw	1.40	12.	7	1238	11⅛	11	11⅛	
77¼	49½	VaEP	pf7.72	13.		z110	59	58	58	—2
87	56	VaEP	pf8.84	13.		z1000	70½	70½	70½	—1
78¼	49	VaE	pfJ7.72	13.		z210	59½	58	59½	—½
73⅜	45	VaEP	pf7.20	13.		z100	56½	56½	56½	+½
76½	49½	VaEP	pf7.45	13.		z210	59	57	59	+2
29¼	11¼	Vornado	.30f			145	23	22½	22⅞	+½
15⅛	9	VulcInc	.84	7.1	4	12	12	11½	11⅞	
37½	30⅛	VulcnM	2	5.4	6	20	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+⅛
		—W—W—W—								
25	16⅝	WICOR	2.04	10.	6	44	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
17¼	10½	Wabash	.60	4.4	5	38	13¾	13½	13⅝	+¼
46½	35	WabR	pf4.50	11.		z50	39½	39½	39½	+1
21⅛	15¼	Wachov	.96	5.1	7	48	19¼	19	19	—⅛
7¼	3⅛	WachRty			10	19	6⅛	6	6	
43⅞	26¾	WalMrt	.40	.9	15	78	43	42⅛	43	+⅜
37	25⅛	Walgrn	1.60	4.5	7	171	35⅞	35¼	35⅜	—½
25¼	19⅞	WkHCn	p1.32	5.5	7	75	24¼	24	24	—⅜
36⅛	23¼	WallBus	1	2.7	8	31	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	+⅜
28⅛	19½	WalMu	1.60b	6.3	5	6	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+⅛
37⅞	23½	WallJm	1.90	5.4	7	108	35½	34⅞	35¼	+¼
40	25	WaltJ	pf1.60	4.3		1	37	37	37	—½
11¾	4⅛	WardFd				302	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
17¾	9	Warnaco	.80	5.7	4	49	14	13⅞	14	
48⅛	36½	WrnCm	s 1	2.1	11	673	48	46¾	47¾	+⅜
25⅜	17	WarnrL	1.32	6.8	13	770	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
27⅛	18⅛	WashGs	2.52	10.	9	51	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+¼
39	18	WshNat	1.50	5.3	6	45	28½	28	28½	+½
45	24⅛	WasN	pf2.50	7.1		1	35	35	35	
23⅞	16⅛	WshWt	2.16	11.	8	48	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
63½	32⅛	WasteM	.90	1.4	18	230	u65	61⅜	65	+3⅜
37	21⅛	WatkinJ	.48	1.5	16	16	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+½
7½	4⅛	WayGos				23	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅞	12⅛	WayG	pf1.60	9.8		5	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
7⅛	4⅜	WeanUn	.20	3.2	10	21	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
18⅛	6⅝	WebbD	.20	1.7	8	91	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅜
28½	22½	WelsMk	.88	3.5	8	9	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
33⅜	21⅛	WellsF	1.92	7.4	5	211	26	25⅞	26	
19⅞	11	WelFM	2	10.	10	169	u20	19½	20	+⅜
47½	32	WPenP	pf4.50	11.		z50	41	41	41	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
42⅛	27¼	WPtPs	3.20	8.2	6	32	39⅛	38½	39⅛	+⅜
14	10	WstctT	0.80		9	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
12	6	WnAirL	.20	2.4		358	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
30⅛	19	WAir	pf 2	8.3		11	24⅜	24	24	—⅜
35	23¼	WnBnc	1.84	6.2	5	2047	29⅜	29	29½	—⅜
64⅞	27⅛	WnCoNA	s.40	.5	18	128	64⅝	63¾	64⅝	+1⅜
45⅛	24⅛	WnCo	pf2.12	4.9		38	43½	42¾	43½	+½
67⅛	32⅛	WPacL	23.75e	2.2	3	118	45	44⅛	44⅞	+⅜
26⅛	16⅛	WUnion	1.40	6.0		167	23⅜	23	23¼	
10⅛	7⅛	WUn	dpf1.18	13.		82	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
23⅞	15½	WUTI	pf2.56	13.		9	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	—⅛
27	17⅛	WestgEl	1.40	5.6	6	646	25⅛	24¾	25	+¼
45½	37	Wstg	pf 3.80	9.3		z30	41	40	41	+1
38⅛	26⅛	Wstvac	1.50	4.4	6	80	34½	33⅜	34	+¼
38	27	Weyerhr	1.30	3.5	11	598	37⅜	37	37¼	
49⅛	36⅛	Weyr	pf2.80	5.7		5	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+½
45⅛	27⅛	WheelF	1.40	3.2	11	25	44⅝	44	44½	
24	15	WheelPit			3	24	18¾	18½	18½	—⅛
41½	31¼	WhelPit	pf5	14.		z200	35⅞	35⅛	35½	+½
22½	14⅛	Whirlpl	1.40	6.4	9	188	22	21¾	21⅞	—⅛
27⅜	19	WhitC	1.40	5.5	6	51	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
44⅛	32	WhitC	pfC 3	8.2		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—½
9½	3⅛	WhiteMt				366	4⅛	4	4	
26⅛	12⅛	Whittak	1	3.5	7	742	u28½	26⅛	28½	+2¼
17⅛	11¼	Wickes	1.04	6.7	6	235	15⅜	15½	15⅝	+⅛
12⅛	5½	Wieboldt	.44	6.8	12	64	6⅛	6½	6½	
40½	20⅛	Williams	1.10	3.1	8	1524	35⅛	34⅛	35½	+¾
15⅜	7⅛	WilshrO	.76f	5.8	48	131	13	12⅛	13	+⅛
33⅛	23⅛	WinDx	1.92	6.6	8	24	29	28⅞	28⅞	
3½	1⅜	Winnbgo			113	367	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	—⅛
10	5	WinterJ	.87e	15.		6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
26⅛	18	WisEP	2.52	11.	6	125	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
101½	69	WisE	pf8.90	11.		z200	80½	80	80½	+1½
19⅛	14½	WiscPL	1.92	11.	7	32	18	17⅜	18	+⅛
19⅛	13⅛	WiscPS	1.82	10.	7	20	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
33	20¼	Witco	1.60	5.7	6	44	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+⅛
19⅛	10¼	WitfrR	.80	4.2	5	176	19⅛	18⅞	19¼	+⅜
18½	9	WolvrW	.44	2.6	6	231	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+⅜
24⅛	14½	Wometc	.66	2.9	10	290	23	22½	23	+⅛
25⅛	15¼	WoodPt	s.32	1.4	13	91	23½	22¾	23	—⅛
31¼	21½	Wolwth	1.80	6.6	4	108	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+¼
8⅛	4⅛	WorldAir				55	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
36⅜	29	Wrigly	$1.44	4.5	8	2	32½	32½	32½	
11⅛	6⅛	Wurlitzr				11	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+⅛
16	9⅝	WyleLb	s.40	2.7	10	194	15⅛	14⅞	15	—⅛
10⅛	4	Wyly			6	1069	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+½
		—X—Y—Z—								
69⅛	48⅛	Xerox	2.80	4.8	8	1388	58⅝	57⅞	58⅜	+¼
20⅛	13⅛	XTRA	.64	3.3	5	168	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+⅛
25	16¼	ZaleCp	1.08	5.1	4	17	21	20⅞	21	+¼
45	17⅛	Zapata	.48	1.1	16	577	u45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+⅜
17	9⅛	ZayreCp	.32	1.8	6	612	u18¼	17	17⅞	+1
15⅞	7⅛	ZenithR	.60	3.9	12	922	15½	15⅛	15⅞	
24⅛	16⅛	Zero	s .52	2.1	13	15	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
21⅛	14⅛	Zurnind	.92	4.6	7	139	20	19⅞	20	+¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 28 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Chicago Futures

August 6, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.59¼	4.63	4.58½	4.59¾	+.00¾
Dec	4.80	4.82½	4.78	4.79¼	+.01
Mar	4.94¼	4.97½	4.93	4.94½	+.01
May	4.98½	5.00	4.96½	4.98¼	+.01½
Jul	4.96¼	4.98	4.94	4.96	+.01½
Sep	5.01	5.03	5.01	5.03	+.02

Sales Tues. 20,882.
Total open interest Tues. 67,586, up 469 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	3.40½	3.44	3.40	3.41¾	+.03
Dec	3.45¼	3.47¼	3.43½	3.44¾	+.02
Mar	3.50½	3.52½	3.49¼	3.50½	+.02½
May	3.52¾	3.54	3.50½	3.51¼	+.01¼
Jul	3.52¾	3.53	3.48½	3.48¾	—.01
Sep	3.41	3.42½	3.38	3.38	—.01½

Sales Tues. 82,175.
Total open interest Tues. 230,596, up 7,802 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	7.71	7.81½	7.70	7.72	—.04½
Sep	7.80½	7.89½	7.77	7.77½	—.03½
Nov	7.98½	8.08	7.93	7.94½	—.05
Jan	8.08	8.18	8.04	8.05	—.05½
Mar	8.18¾	8.28	8.12	8.14½	—.05¼
May	8.21	8.27	8.12	8.12	—.08½
Jul	8.18	8.24	8.09½	8.10¼	—.08¾
Aug	8.16	8.16	8.01	8.03	—.10

Sales Tues. 64,038.
Total open interest Tues. 141,337, up 402 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	212.00	214.00	211.50	212.20	+ .50
Sep	215.50	217.50	214.40	215.20	+ .70
Oct	217.80	220.00	217.20	217.80	+ .10
Dec	222.30	225.50	221.50	221.80	— .60
Jan	223.30	227.00	223.00	223.50	+ .30
Mar	225.00	228.00	222.50	223.80	—1.20
May	226.00	229.50	224.50	224.50	—1.50
Jul	228.00	228.00	225.50	225.80	—1.20
Aug	227.00	228.00	224.50	224.50	— .50
Sep	224.00	227.00	224.00	224.00	unch

Sales Tues. 17,491.
Total open interest Tues. 52,310, up 763 from Mon.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Aug	27.68	27.75	27.35	37.45	—.25
Sep	27.83	27.93	27.52	27.67	—.24
Oct	27.95	28.14	27.70	27.85	—.24
Dec	28.23	28.45	27.95	28.10	—.30
Jan	28.18	28.40	28.00	28.03	—.25
Mar	28.28	28.40	00.00	28.07	—.13
May	28.28	28.35	28.06	28.10	—.30
Jul	28.40	28.40	28.15	28.20	—.20
Aug	.	.	.	28.15	—.25
Sep	.	.	.	28.15	—.20

Sales Tues. 14,457.
Total open interest Tues. 61,395, up 640 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.81¾	1.82	1.78½	1.79¾	—.01
Dec	1.94	1.95	1.91½	1.92¾	—.01¼
Mar	2.07	2.08	2.03	2.05	—.01½
May	2.09	2.09	2.07	2.08½	+.00½
Jul	2.10½	2.10½	2.09	2.10	unch

Sales Tues. 2,799.
Total open interest Tues. 7,125; off 44 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	73.55	73.50	73.30	73.15	+.60
Oct	69.26	69.87	69.02	69.57	+.07
Dec	69.20	69.75	58.85	69.40	unch
Jan	70.40	70.80	70.40	70.80	+.05
Feb	70.35	71.05	70.00	70.77	+.17
Apr	71.50	72.50	71.05	71.97	+.32
Jun	72.55	73.30	72.05	73.20	+.45

Est. sales 18,140; sales Tues. 19,792.
Total open interest Tues. 65,125, off 524 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	79.00	79.15	78.32	78.92	—.05
Sep	76.65	76.85	96.05	76.27	—.57
Oct	75.78	76.20	75.12	75.35	—.52
Nov	76.45	76.85	76.10	76.27	—.37
Jan	78.50	79.00	78.00	78.15	—.58
Mar	78.30	78.80	78.30	78.80	—.50
Apr	78.75	79.00	78.75	78.95	—.40
May	78.25	78.75	78.25	78.75	—.55

Est. sales 3,533; sales Tues. 4,188.
Total open interest Tues. 15,574, off 449 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Aug	45.70	46.40	45.65	46.20	+.70
Oct	42.60	43.10	42.50	42.87	+.15
Dec	46.00	46.47	45.90	46.25	+.20
Feb	49.40	49.80	49.20	49.27	—.12
Apr	48.60	48.87	48.20	48.50	—.07
Jun	50.75	51.50	50.75	51.15	—.15
Jul	51.50	51.90	51.48	51.90	unch
Aug	51.70	51.90	51.70	51.90	—.10
Oct	.	.	51.45	51.50	unch

Est. sales 6,978; sales Tues. 8,518.
Total open interest Tues. 27,396, off 78 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	45.20	46.20	45.02	46.20	+1.02
Feb	61.35	61.90	60.85	61.85	+ .60
Mar	61.30	62.05	60.95	61.80	+ .62
May	62.00	62.60	61.60	62.22	+ .35
Jul	61.90	62.90	61.80	62.30	+ .25
Aug	61.15	62.00	61.15	62.00	+ .60

Est. sales 6,969; sales Tues. 8,473.
Total open interest Tues. 20,802, off 136 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; dollars per lb.					
Aug	49.20	49.80	49.20	49.50	+ .30
Oct	49.70	50.87	49.65	50.80	+1.15
Dec	49.35	49.35	48.20	49.35	+1.22
Feb	50.00	50.45	49.75	50.45	+ .45
Apr	.	50.00	.	50.00	+ .25
Jan	.	51.75	.	51.75	+ .15
Jul	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25	unch
Aug	50.75	51.25	50.75	51.25	+ .50

Est. sales 198; sales Tues. 193.
Total open interest Tues. 2,129, off 8 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	60.00	60.30	59.45	59.45	— .05
Oct				58.75	unch
Nov	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	—1.00
Dec				64.55	unch

Est. sales 19; sales Tues. 23.
Total open interest Tues. 160, up 3 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	201.80	202.50	197.00	198.60	—1.90
Nov	207.30	208.20	202.10	202.70	—4.40
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	208.00	208.80	204.50	205.50	—2.40
Mar	214.50	214.70	211.00	211.20	—2.50
May	221.80	221.80	216.50	217.30	—3.00
Jul	230.30	230.30	225.00	226.30	—3.00
Sep	231.50	233.00	228.50	229.50	—1.60
Nov		233.00	229.00	230.00	—2.00

Est. sales 2,636; sales Tues. 3,244.
Total open interest Tues. 12,551, up 53 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	198.50	200.20	197.00	198.50	+ .50
Nov	199.00	200.60	197.80	199.50	+1.30
Jan	202.50	204.50	201.50	203.50	+2.00
Mar	205.50	208.00	204.80	204.50	+1.50
Sep	-	-	-	214.50	+2.00

Sales Tues. 797.
Total open interest Tues. 3,988, unchanged from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	91.30	91.42	91.23	91.38	+.17
Oct		91.32		91.32	+.15
Dec	91.16	91.25	91.08	91.22	+.14
Jan		91.15		91.15	+.12
Mar	91.05	91.13	90.98	91.11	+.13
Apr		91.04		91.04	+.10
Jun	90.92	90.98	90.85	90.96	+.10
Jul		90.90		90.90	+.10
Sep	90.73	90.80	90.70	90.80	+.11
Oct		90.73		90.73	+.10
Dec	90.54	90.60	90.54	90.60	+.10
Jan		90.53		90.53	+.07
Mar	90.35	90.43	90.34	90.43	+.11
Apr		90.33		90.33	+.08
Jun	90.13	90.20	90.13	90.23	+.07

Est. sales 8,384; sales Tues. 8,319.
Total open interest Tues. 60,976; up 249 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA 8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	74-04	74-18	73-20	74-06	unc
Dec	74-01	74-12	73-15	74-01	—01
Mar	73-31	74-09	73-15	74-08	—01
Jun	73-28	74-08	73-13	73-29	—01
Sep	73-24	74-02	73-12	73-26	—01
Dec	73-24	73-30	73-08	73-22	—01
Mar	73-04	73-25	73-04	73-18	—01
Jun	73-00	73-20	73-00	73-14	—01
Sep	72-28	73-15	72-25	73-10	—01
Dec				73-06	—01
Mar				73-03	—01

Sales Tues. 6,584.
Total open interest Tues. 66,232, off 536 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	90.16	91.36	90.16	90.34	+.18
Dec	90.05	90.20	90.05	90.15	+.12
Mar				90.15	+.10

Sales Tues. 56.
Total open interest Tues. 150, up 15 from Mon.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.					
Sep	76-03	76-16	75-17	76-11	+13
Dec	75-31	76-14	75-16	76-08	+11
Mar	75-31	76-11	75-15	76-06	+10
Jun	75-30	76-07	75-14	76-04	+09
Sep	75-30	76-08	75-13	76-02	+08
Dec	75-20	76-03	75-10	76-00	+07
Mar	75-28	76-04	75-10	75-30	+06
Jun	75-28	76-04	75-13	75-29	+05
Sep	75-30	75-30	75-13	75-28	+04
Dec	75-24	76-04	75-13	75-27	+03
Mar	75-26	76-04	75-13	75-27	+03

Sales Tues. 19,284.
Total open interest Tues. 110,273, up 790 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Sep	2.3508	2.3610	2.3460	2.3565	+205
Oct	2.3430	2.3445	2.3400	2.3445	+195
Dec	2.3243	2.3295	2.3170	2.3255	+155
Jan	2.3170	2.3190	2.3150	2.3170	+070
Mar	2.3060	2.3105	2.3010	2.3060	+060

Est. sales 6,200; sales Tues. 3,408.
Total open interest Tues. 14,079, off 406 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8638	.8653	.8633	.8642	unc
Oct	.8628	.8635	.8628	.8635	+10
Dec	.8632	.8650	.8630	.8642	+02
Jan	.8605	.8620	.8605	.8620	+10
Mar	.8625	.8645	.8625	.8645	+05
Apr	.8575	.8590	.8575	.8590	+10
Jun	.8600	.8630	.8600	.8620	+10
Jul					
Sep	.8600	.8600	.8590	.8590	unc

Est. sales 1,453; sales Tues. 1,402.
Total open interest Tues. 10,927, off 228 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Sep	.5658	.5676	.5640	.5660	+11
Oct	.5666	.5670	.5666	.5670	+10
Dec	.5691	.5704	.5671	.5693	+13
Jan	.5701	.5705	.5701	.5705	+10
Mar	.5720	.5735	.5715	.5722	+07
Apr		.5750		.5750	+15
Jun	.5721	.5755	.5721	.5755	+28

Est. sales 3,626; sales Tues. 4,176.
Total open interest Tues. 16,096, up 32 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun					unch

Est. sales 0; sales Tues. 0.
Total open interest Tues. 0, unchanged from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.				
Sep	.004416	.004443	.004413	.00443[illegible]
Oct	.004435	.004435	.004425	.00442[illegible]
Dec	.004403	.004432	.004400	.00442[illegible]
Jan	.004435	.004435	.004420	.00443[illegible]
Mar	.004395	.004428	.004395	.00441[illegible]
Apr		.004420		.00440[illegible]

Est. sales 3,021; sales Tues. 1,252.
Total open interest Tues. 8,877, off 140 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.				
Sep	.4158	.4176	.4130	.4163
Oct		.4195		.4195
Dec	.4233	.4251	.4216	.4242
Jan		.4275		.4275
Mar	.4302	.4325	.4294	.4325
Jun		.4410		.4410

Est. sales 3,674; sales Tues. 2,394.
Total open interest Tues. 10,018, off 209 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

August 6, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Nov	8.86	8.86	8.55	8.77
Mar	11.68	11.70	11.52	11.57
Apr	14.60	14.70	14.30	14.37

Est. sales 2,478; sales Tues. 2,591.
Total open interest Tues. 12,278 up 379 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close
COFFEE 32,500 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Sep	146.00	149.40	145.50	149.08
Dec	152.00	156.02	152.00	156.02
Mar	151.50	152.96	151.50	152.96
May	151.80	152.52	151.00	152.52
Jul	154.50	155.67	154.50	155.67
Sep	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00
Dec	157.00	157.80	157.00	[illegible]

Est. sales 4,295; sales Tues. 4,384.
Total open interest Tues. 13,971 off 70 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Sep	34.20	34.30	33.65	33.97
Oct	34.40	34.75	33.80	34.40
Jan	35.10	35.20	34.35	34.84
Mar	35.10	35.50	34.70	[illegible]
May	34.50	34.50	33.80	34.21
Jul	32.80	33.50	32.70	32.97
Sep	31.50	31.50	31.25	31.25
Oct	30.70	31.30	30.70	30.75
Jan	29.50	29.50	29.00	[illegible]

Est. sales 13,220; sales Tues. 16,600.
Total open interest Tues. 49,746 up 993 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Sep	98.25	98.50	97.50	97.50
Dec	z2,215	2,230	2,204	2,211
Mar	z2,295	2,309	2,275	2,285
May	z2,325	2,360	2,325	[illegible]
Jul	z2,390	2,395	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sep	z2,430	2,440	2,440	2,440

Est. sales 771; sales Tues. 993.
Total open interest Tues. 9,197 up 18 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Sep	90.30	90.70	90.05	[illegible]
Nov	91.40	91.50	90.90	[illegible]
Jan	93.10	93.50	92.50	[illegible]
Mar	94.20	94.40	93.80	[illegible]
May	95.10	95.40	95.10	[illegible]
Jul				95.40

Est. sales 750; sales Tues. 593.
Total open interest Tues. 6,413 up 87 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Oct	87.30	87.50	85.90	[illegible]
Dec	84.40	84.75	82.95	[illegible]
Mar	84.40	84.40	82.90	[illegible]
May	84.50	84.50	83.00	[illegible]
Jul	84.25	84.91	83.85	[illegible]
Oct	81.75	81.95	81.30	[illegible]
Dec	79.50	79.85	78.40	[illegible]

Est. sales 10,550; sales Tues. 11,292.
Total open interest Tues. 42,802 up 1,020 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Aug	98.20	98.20	96.90	[illegible]
Sep	97.50	98.90	97.05	[illegible]
Dec	98.70	99.80	98.10	[illegible]
Jan	99.15	100.15	99.10	[illegible]
Mar	100.20	100.95	99.60	[illegible]
May	101.25	102.50	100.75	[illegible]
Jul	102.50	102.90	102.35	[illegible]
Sep	103.70	103.80	103.60	[illegible]
Dec	104.50	105.25	105.20	[illegible]
Jan				[illegible]
Mar	106.40	106.50	106.40	[illegible]
May				[illegible]

Est. sales 4,350; sales Tues. 3,397.
Total open interest Tues. 28,273 up [illegible] from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.				
Aug	1598.0	1633.5	1587.0	1632.5
Sep	1600.0	1649.0	1595.0	1643.0
Dec	1650.0	1695.0	1643.0	1690.0
Jan				1707.0
Mar	1700.0	1740.0	1696.0	1740.0
May	1735.0	1773.0	1735.0	1773.0
Jul	1770.0	1806.0	1770.0	1806.0
Sep				[illegible]
Dec				[illegible]
Jan				1905.0
Mar	1900.0	1938.0	1900.0	[illegible]
May	1932.0	1971.0	1932.0	1971.0

Est. sales 2,000; sales Tues. 1,763.
Total open interest Tues. 25,334 up [illegible] from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Aug	644.00	651.00	644.00	644.50
Oct	650.00	656.50	645.00	654.50
Jan	665.00	688.00	661.00	672.00
Apr	684.00	692.00	683.00	691.50
Jul	705.80	712.00	705.00	713.80
Oct	.	.	0	734.00

Est. sales 1,616; sales Tues. 1,259.
Total open interest Tues. 7,718 up 16 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Aug	629.50	634.00	626.00	[illegible]
Sep	632.25	636.00	630.00	[illegible]
Oct	639.00	643.00	633.50	[illegible]
Dec	651.00	655.00	645.50	[illegible]
Feb	664.00	668.00	658.50	[illegible]
Apr	677.00	681.00	671.00	[illegible]
Jun	690.50	695.00	684.00	[illegible]
Aug	703.00	706.20	697.00	[illegible]
Oct				[illegible]
Dec				[illegible]
Feb	742.00	745.50	741.00	745.50
Apr				[illegible]

Est. sales 16,000; sales Tues. 24,636.
Total open interest Tues. 150,687 up [illegible] from Mon.

Tokyo Exchange

August 6, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	383	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	177
Asahi Glass	454	Mitsubi Chem.	241
Canon	615	Mitsubi Corp.	647
Dai Nip. Print	511	Mitsubi Elec	193
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	384
Fuji Photo	571	Mitsukoshi	410
Hitachi	274	Nippon Elec.	412
Honda Motor	562	Nippon Steel	127
C. Itoh	392	Sharp	566
I.H.I.	142	Sony Corp	2,200
Japan Air L.	2,340	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	886	Sumitomo Chem.	128
Kao Soap	420	Sumitomo Metal	146
Kawasaki Steel	127	Taisho Marine	276
Kirin Brewery	408	Takeda	539
Komatsu	367	Teijin	133
Kubota	376	Tokyo Marine	597
Matsu El. Ind.	699	Toray	225
Matsu E. Wks	586	Toyota	748

New Index: 465.48 ; Previous : 466.77
Nikkei-DJ Index : 6,739.97 ; Previous : 6,749.85

Bondtrade Index

August 6, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	92.117	81.029
Previous	92.225	81.213

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 6, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
SeabCst Lin	1,380,500	43¼	+ ¼
Squibb Corp	582,200	28	— ½
Gen Elec	448,600	55⅝	— ⅞
Burrghs	440,600	66¼	— ¼
SearsRoeb	437,400	19⅝	+ ⅛
IBM	399,800	65½	+1¼
Mobil	399,800	71½	+1⅜
EastnAirL	385,800	11¼	— ⅛
Citicorp	375,600	22¼	+ ½
IntT&T	363,500	30⅞	+ ⅛
UAL Inc	362,000	22⅞	— ½
NatSemi s	359,500	34¼	+1⅝
TandyCp	356,900	65⅞	—1½
Am Home	352,000	29¾	+ ⅛
Boeing s	341,600	37⅝	+ ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	45.85	52.54
Advanced	906	825
Volume Up (millions)	28.72	21.04
Declined	586	702
Volume Down (millions)	11.35	17.47
Unchanged	394	389
Total issues	1,886	1,916
New highs	97	95
New lows	4	2

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	928.41	941.04	922.43	938.23	+8.45
20 Trn	310.04	313.49	308.06	311.51	+1.04
15 Utl	109.02	109.72	108.15	108.99	+0.08
65 Stk	335.84	339.80	333.85	338.27	+2.06

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	122.01	119.94	121.55	+8.51
Industrials	138.25	135.86	137.77	+1.02
Utilities	51.26	50.52	50.92	—0.05
Finance	13.05	12.85	12.99	+0.06
Transp.	18.67	18.34	18.58	+0.08

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	69.63	69.09	69.63	+0.47
Industrials	80.57	79.94	80.57	+0.65
Transp.	61.12	60.77	61.12	+0.28
Utilities	37.72	37.45	37.72	+0.01
Finance	66.81	66.44	66.81	+0.34

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
August 5	159,431	342,297	1,411
August 4	170,987	351,548	1,108
August 1	166,903	313,247	1,093
July 31	170,634	355,586	1,837
July 30	181,498	388,110	2,016

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GIfCang s	429,100	27⅛	— ⅛
BowValley s	134,700	21⅞	+1⅛
HouOilM	116,300	30⅝	+ ¼
WangB	114,900	49¼	+2⅝
DelhiOil s	113,800	68	
CKPet	110,200	27	+2¼
MCOHolding	92,400	12⅝	
DomePetr s	88,700	72⅞	+ ⅛
ImperOilA s	86,400	36	+ ⅛
ElecAud Dv	86,300	5⅝	+ ¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.26	5.63
Advanced	373	310
Volume Up (millions)	3.70	2.41
Declined	349	277
Volume Down (millions)	1.71	2.17
Unchanged	194	222
Total issues	916	809
New highs	30	39
New lows	5	3

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
213.48	209.81	213.47	[illegible]

Cash Prices

August 6, 1980

Commodity and unit	Wed
FOODS	
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.50
TEXTILES	
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.69
METALS	
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.56
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	79-80
Lead Spot, lb	0.40
Copper elect., lb	[illegible]
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.4272
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½
Silver N.Y., oz	15.78
Gold N.Y., oz.	627.75

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

August 6, 1980

	Close
Moody's	1,230.70 f
Reuters	1,717.10
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.
D.J. Futures	454.97

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-26

Wednesday's New Highs and Lo[ws]

NEW HIGHS—99

AVXCp s	FreeptMn s	Norris[illegible]
Aileen Inc	GiddLewis s	Nucor[illegible]
Albertsns s	HellmnBr s	Omark[illegible]
Am Brands	HelmrPayn s	Overa[illegible]
AmBrd 1.70pf	Huyck Cp	PPGInd
AmBrd 2.67pf	INACorp s	PorSc[illegible]
AmHome pf	INACp 1.90pf	Parke[illegible]
Am Hospit	IU Int pf	Park El[illegible]
Am Stand	IntMinCh s	PopeT[illegible]
AMP Inc	IntT&T	Potlat[illegible]
Amstar	IntT&T pfK	PrimeC[illegible]
Auto Data	IntT&T pfN	RevcoD[illegible]
Bandag Inc	Johnsn John	Riegel[illegible]
Bard CR	KaisrAlum	Rite A[illegible]
BauschLb s	KaisrAl 66pf	[illegible]
Baker Ind	KaisrSteel	[illegible]
Brown Co	KCSouInd	StJoe[illegible]
BrushWell s	Koehrg pfH	Saul R[illegible]
CinMilcrn	[illegible] pf	Searle[illegible]
CombEng	MEI Corp	ServCo[illegible]
ConAgra	MacyRH s	Shaklee[illegible]
Conwood	MarkCt 1.20pf	[illegible]
CoreInd s	MaryKay	Stand[illegible]
CrumFor s	McGrw Hill	Suave[illegible]
DeluxChk n	Metromed	Thiokol[illegible]
DomeMns	Monarch	[illegible]
Donnelley	MtgeTr Am	Tyco La[illegible]
DoverCp s	Nabisco	[illegible]
Eckerd Jk.	Nalco Chem	[illegible]
EthylCp	Napcolnd	WellFar[illegible]
EthylCp pfA	NatMedEnt	Whittak[illegible]
FlightSaft s	NatSemi s	Zapata C[illegible]
FlaStl s	Niagra Shre	Zayre Co[illegible]

NEW LOWS—3

GalvstHou s	Lifemark s	Sedco[illegible]

U.S. Aids Nepal Victi[ms]

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هكذا من الأجل

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, August 5, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
7287	Abti Prce	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
200	Acklands	$13½	13½	13½	
14250	Agnico E	$15¾	15½	15¾	
3500	Agra Ind A	$5¾	5⅛	5¾	+ ⅜
43415	Alta Gas A	$33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
550	Alta Nat	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
50	Algo Cent	$25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
1322	Algoma St	$36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅜
3150	Andres W A	$10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
739	Asbestos	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
13330	Atco A	$27½	26⅞	27	— ½
10272	BP Can	$46¼	45½	46	— ¼
4145	Bank N S	$33	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
300	Baton B	$14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
200	Beth Cop	$23	23	23	+ ½
4000	Bralor Res	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
200	Bramalea	$11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
34325	Brenda M	$27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
3171	BCFP	$16	15½	15¾	
3801	BC Phone	$17⅞	17¼	17⅝	— ¼
8390	Brunswk	$14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
500	Budd Con	$7	7	7	
2900	CAE	$22¼	21¾	21¾	— 1
282550	Cad Frv	$25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
25113	Cal Pow A	$19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
6330	Camflo	$31¼	30	30⅛	— ⅛
26360	C Nor West	$25	24½	24½	— ⅜
300	C Packrs	$32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
110	Can Perm	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
200	Can Trust	$26	26	26	
655	C Tung	$31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ⅜
9265	CCablesy A	$9⅞	9¼	9⅞	
600	CGE	$28½	28½	28½	— ½
31643	CI Bk Com	$27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
33037	CanP Ent	$24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
16410	Cdn Nat Res	$20⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜
1316	Cdn Tire A	$29⅞	29½	29½	
850	C Ulties	$24	23½	23½	
300	Candel Oil	$34½	34½	34½	
3720	Cara	$8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
5465	Cassiar	$14	13¾	14	+ ½
3600	Celanese	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1700	Cherokee	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
1200	CHUM	$11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
650	Con Distrb	9⅞	9½	9½	
826	Con Fardy	290	285	290	
8743	Conventrs	$17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
100	Conwest A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
33528	Coseka R	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
2400	Craigmt	$5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
700	Crush Intl	$13½	13½	13½	
2600	Cyprus	$21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
12180	Czar Res	$17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
44446	Daon Dev	$10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
300	Daon A	$7	7	7	
31799	Denison	$52⅞	51¼	51¾	— ½
26206	Dickntn	$19½	19	19½	
13966	D Bridge	$19⅝	18¾	19	— ⅛
9431	Dofasco A	$39¼	38½	39	+ ¼
16464	Dom Store	$19⅝	18	19⅝	+ 2
200	Du Pont A	$25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
100	Dylex L A	$11	11	11	— ⅛
900	Electhome	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
205	Emco	$12¼	12	12	
18609	C Falcon C	$117⅞	114	115	+ ⅜
37554	Fibro Nik	$133	132	133	+ 1
2000	Fed Ind A	$8½	8⅛	8¼	
1700	G M Res	$6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
800	G Distrb A	$10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
6400	G Distrb W	475	470	475	— 5
15100	Gibraltar	$13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
300	Graft G	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
700	Granduc	310	310	310	
4097	GL Forest	$53⅞	53½	53½	— ½
1353	Greyhnd	$18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
900	Hard Crp A	210	200	210	+15
23360	Hawker	$20¼	18⅞	20	+ 1
50	Hayes D	$8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
1131	H Bay Co	$25½	25¼	25¼	
11045	IAC	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
3150	Indal	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
125	Indusmin	$18½	18½	18½	—1½
3190	Inland Gas	$15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
100	Inl Mogul	$9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
10717	Inter Pipe	$18½	18¼	18⅝	
2350	Ivaco	$19	19	19	
3344	Jannock	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ½
4291	Kaiser Re	$32	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
7400	Kam Kotia	$6½	6⅛	6½	
1325	Kelsey H	$27¼	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
3980	Kerr Add	$18¼	18	18	— ¼
2782	Labatt A	$24⅛	24	24	
500	Lob Min	$73	71	73	+ 3
3830	Lacana	$8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
800	LOnt Cem	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
5176	LL Lac	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ½
4850	Loblaw Co	$6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
300	Mclan H A	$17	17	17	
500	McGraw H	$9⅞	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
15300	Marland E	$9⅞	9½	9½	— ½
58058	Mitel Corp	$36	32⅝	34½	+1⅜
1900	Molson A	$32⅝	32	32¼	— ⅛
80	Molson B	$31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
64670	Moore	$35⅞	35⅝	35¾	— ⅛
19000	Murphy	$37¼	36	36	—1½
100	Nat Trust	$25½	25½	25½	+ ½
40183	Noranda	$27⅞	26⅞	27	— ⅛
7367	Norcen	$35½	35¼	35⅜	
4362	Nowsco W	$30	28½	29½	+1½
12499	Nu-West A	$24½	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
24219	Oakwood	$19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
2375	Oshawa A	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
12110	Pamour	$19	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅜
793	PanCan P	$82⅞	82½	82½	
26808	Pembina	$13⅜	12⅝	13	— ⅜
2230	Petrofina	$61¾	61⅛	61½	— ½
4700	Phonix Oil	$8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
1100	Pine Point	$36½	35¾	36½	+ 1
7840	Place G	305	300	300	
16279	Placer	$22⅞	22¼	22½	+ ¼
3700	Rom	$23½	22⅜	22½	—1¼
400	Redpath	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
264	Rd Stenhs A	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
2105	Reichhold	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
21140	Revnu Prp	220	210	215	— 5
200	Roman	$68½	68	68	— 1
678	Rothman	$24	24	24	
6550	Sceptre	$14⅛	14	14	— ¼
100	Scotts	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27618	Shell Can	$33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
103414	Sherritt	$14⅞	14½	14⅞	
1020	Sigma	$42¼	42	42¼	+ ¾
731	S Sears A	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
7000	Skye Res	$14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
100	Slater Stl	$17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
231	Southm	$37	37	37	+ ½
79024	Stelco A	$36¼	35½	36	+ ¼
4180	Steep R	$5	475	475	—25
6780	Sulpetro B	$26⅛	25½	25⅞	— ⅜
500	Suncor Pr	$27⅝	27½	27½	
1300	Tara	$13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
1702	Teck Cor A	$21¼	20⅞	21	
74586	Teck Cor B	$21	20	20	— ¼
300	Teledyne	$10⅛	10½	10½	— ¼
10267	Tex Can	$125½	124	124	— 2
200	Thom N A	$17½	17½	17½	
2033	Tor Dm Bk	$32⅞	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
1964	Traders A	$14⅞	14½	14¾	— ⅛
7000	Trns Mt	$14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
11766	Trinity Res	$16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅜
52651	TrCan PL	$24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
2850	Turbo Cl B	$26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
5925	UGas A	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1030	Union Oil	$40	40	40	— 1
1314	Un Asbstos	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1135	U Keno	$46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ⅜
2200	U Siscoe	$20	20	20	
830	Un Carbid	$31	31	31	— ¼
1420	Versil Cor	$16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
300	Vestgron	$16	16	16	— ⅛
650	Weldwd	$24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
8750	West Mine	$20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
865	Weston	$26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
20115	Willroy	$10⅞	10	10¼	+ ½
1200	Woodwd A	$27¼	27	27¼	
4100	Yk Bear	$13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜

Total sales 5,481,703 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, August 5, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
9960	Bnk Mont	$29¼	29	29	— ⅛
150	Con Cml	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3570	Con Bath	$16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
2605	Dom TxtA	$15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
8500	FCA Int	300	290	300	+15
2220	Imasco	$27⅞	27½	27½	
4249	NatBk Cda	$14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
9905	Power Cp	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
100	RollandA	$8	8	8	
700	RoyTrstco	$15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
42020	Steinbrg A	$21½	21½	21½	

Total Sales 903,444 shares.

Canadian Indexes

August 6, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	N.A.	389.57
Toronto	2,179.72	2,177.07

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 6, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
AELInd	10⅞	11½
AFAProt	5¾	6¼
AVMCp	3⅞	4⅛
Accuray	9½	9⅞
AddisnW	10¼	10¾
AdvRoss	4½	4⅞
AHIBsh	25⅞	26½
AlaBncp	21¼	22
AlexAlex	32¾	33
Allcoinc	32	33½
AllynB	8¾	9⅛
Altex	5⅛	5¼
Amorex s	29¾	30
AFin s	22	22¾
AFurn	4 15-16	5⅛
AGreet	13⅛	13¼
AintGp	69¼	69¾
AMicros	23⅛	23½
ANatins	15¼	15⅞
AQuasar	31½	31¾
AResMe	23	23¼
AWeldng	38¾	39½
Amierr	3⅝	3¾
Anadite	8⅝	8⅝
AnaSA	15⅜	15⅞
AnsAGd	95⅜	96¼
AntoCp	11⅛	11⅜
ApldMtl s	32½	32¾
ArdenGp	3½	3¾
AsdCola	29⅞	30
AHGsLt	15⅞	16
AtlanRsh	15¼	15½
BairdCp	9⅞	10¼
BallyPkP	15¼	15½
BangHE	11⅞	12¼
BkamRH	19⅞	20
BasicRs a	12¾	12½
BassttFr	19¼	19½
BaylsMk	13⅞	14⅛
Beeline	10¼	10⅜
BennIPtl	2¼	2 5-16
BenllyL	21	21¼
BetzLab	44	44½
BevMat	12	12¾
BibbCo	9¾	10½
BirdSon	21⅜	22
Birtchr	2⅞	3
Blyvoor	16⅞	17⅛
Bonanza	4⅜	4½
BrwTom	65¼	65½
Buckbee	7⅞	7⅞
Butlets	43¼	43¾
BurnupS	11½	11⅞
CPTCp	15⅞	16
CalWlSv	33	33½
ConradH	2⅝	3
CapEngy	2 11-16	2⅞
CapSwC	19	19¾
CapInAir	1½	1¾
CareCp	14⅞	15½
CavngbC	3⅞	4
CriVIPS	14⅛	14⅞
ChrmSh	12½	12⅞
ChartHo	22⅞	22⅞
ChmLea	26½	28
ChesUtl	13¾	14
Chubb	38⅞	39
Cirfico	5⅛	6⅛
CitzSoGa	7½	7⅞
CitzUtA	35¼	35½
CitzUtB	33⅜	34⅜
ClarkJL	31½	32½
ClowCp	6½	6⅞
ColrTle s	22⅞	23
ColGshol	⅞	15-16
ComCIH	34⅞	34⅞
CmlShr	13	14½
CmwTel	19	20½
ConPap s	28½	29
Cordis	28⅞	29⅛
CrayRes	64	64½
CrosTre	45⅛	45¼
CulirFed	1⅞	2⅛
Cycltron	11½	12
DanlyM	38½	39½
DtaDesgn s	17⅝	17⅞
DaylMal	17½	18
DBeer	9 9-16	9¾
DekibAg	35¼	35½
DelCanT	11¾	12½
DeweyEl	2½	3
DiaCrys	25⅞	26¼
DixnCru	30¾	31½
Docutel	14⅞	14¼
DalirGn	12¾	13
DoylDB	35⅞	36¼
DunkinD	13⅞	13¾
Durlron	20¾	21
ERCCp	94½	96
EsDrief	26¼	26½
EatnVnce	7	7½
EconLab	22¼	22⅜
ElPasEl	10⅛	10¼
ElderBe	5½	6⅛
EleNucl	11⅛	11⅜
ElModul	11½	12½
EnrDev	16	16¼
EnrMethd	2⅜	2¼
En-Min	9½	9⅝
EnRsv	13¼	13⅞
Entwistl	4¼	4¾
EqutSL	18¾	19
EqtOil	54½	55
EqtOil wl	13⅛	13¼
FSC	4⅛	4¼
FabriTk	2⅞	3⅛
FarmGp	30⅜	30¾
Fidlcor	15	15⅛
FtBkSys	38⅞	38½
FtBostn	27¼	27¾
FtEmpS	12⅞	13
FtWnFin	6⅛	6⅜
FlagBks	16⅞	17
Flickgr	11⅞	12¼
FloatPnt	24	24¼
FlaNFla	14⅞	15½
FlaWatU	1⅜	1 13-16
Flurocb	18⅞	19¼
ForestO	26⅜	26⅞
Formigli	2⅞	3⅛
FrankCp	8⅛	8⅝
FrankEl	16	16¼
FreeSG	65½	66
Fremont	25	25⅛
FreqSrc	23¾	24⅛
FullrHB	13⅛	13¾
GEICO	12⅞	13⅛
GalaxyO	12⅞	12¾
GnAutm	7½	7¾
GnDevcs	4¼	4⅝
GnRlEsl	11	12
GnRelns s	54	54¼
GenRad	47	47½
GovEFn	8⅞	9¼
GreenM	11½	11⅞
GreyAdv	54	55½
Gifintst	29	31
Gvradyn	6	6½
HohnEW	50⅝	50⅞
Hardwke	8⅞	9⅛
HrpRow	9⅝	10
HarpGp	62⅞	62¾
HartfNt	17⅜	17¾
HenrdF	36⅞	37⅞
Holobm	2⅞	2¾
Hoover	16⅛	16⅝
HorizRs	3⅞	4⅛
Hvellnt	20½	25
IMSInt s	17⅛	17⅝
Infraind	7⅞	8⅛
IntelCp	86⅛	86¾
InrcEnr	6½	6⅞
IntmtGs	12⅛	12⅞
InBkWsh	12⅛	12⅞
Intersil	28⅛	28¼
IwaSoUt	23⅛	23⅜
Jamsby	22½	22¾
Jerrico	26	26½
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	21¼	21½
KolsSt pf	19	19½
Kolvar	1⅝	1⅞
Kaman	21¼	21¾
KmoAm	10⅜	11
KateGre	⅛	5-16
Keysam	4	4⅞
KellySv s	33½	34
Keuflel	22⅞	23½
Kimball	16⅞	17⅛
Kinginl	4⅛	4⅜
KloofG	34⅞	35⅛
KnapeV	16¼	16⅝
Kratos s	16½	16⅞
Kulicke	38⅛	38½
Lancein	26⅜	27
LandRes	4	4⅝
LaneCo	26⅛	26½
LibNILf	19⅛	19⅜
Lilnvs	20¼	20⅜
LtdStor	9¼	9½
LinBcst	53	53½
Logetrn	14½	15
MCIC	10	10 1-16
MGFOil	21¾	22
MSIDat	8⅛	8½
MadsGE	14	14¼
MagellPet	7⅝	7⅞
MagmP	29⅞	29⅝
MairRt	2⅝	2 11-16
Mallkrt	37⅛	37⅜
Marion s	15	15¼
MauiLP	26	27
MayPet	30⅝	30¾
MaynOil	15½	15⅛
McCorm	24⅞	25
McFarlE	13½	13¾
McQuay	13	13⅛
MeyerF	28⅝	28⅞
MidsxW	19⅝	20
MdldCap	8⅞	9⅝
MidlRes	1⅞	1 15-16
MidlBks	28⅛	29¼
Millipr	34⅝	34¾
MissVIG	15½	16
Molex s	35⅛	35⅞
MonfCol	4⅛	4½
MonuCp	19⅛	19½
MoorePd	29⅝	30
MoranB	35⅝	35¾
MorgRes	3⅛	1½
Morsnin	12⅛	12½
MotClub	2⅞	3
Mueller	29	29⅝
NNCp	45	45¼
NaraCp	32½	34
NDtaCo	21¾	22
NwldRE	16¼	16¾
NJNGas	17⅝	17¾
NickOG	36	36¼
Nicolet s	22⅛	22⅞
NielsnA	30⅞	31⅛
NielsnB	30⅝	31⅜
NoCorGs	14⅜	15⅛
NoEOI un	71	73
NwNGs	13⅛	13¾
NwstPS	15	15⅜
Noxell	24⅞	25⅝
Nucorp	15⅝	16
OglivyM	24¼	24¾
OhioCas	36¼	36⅝
OhFerro	18⅞	11
OtterTP	20¼	21
PCAInt	9½	9⅝
PabstB	12¼	12⅝
PcGaR	21¼	21⅝
PauleyP	13¼	13⅜
PaylsCs	15⅛	15⅝
PeerMt	13½	14¼
PenaEnt	15	15⅛
Pentair	16⅝	16⅞
Petrolll	65¼	65½
Pettibon	27	27½
PhilaNat	31⅞	31½
PierceSS	8⅝	8⅞
Pinkrtn	43⅞	44½
PlanHIB	28⅞	28⅝
Plastine	1⅜	2
Possis	6¼	6½
PresGM	51½	52
PrsStevn	47¾	48¼
Progro	⅞	1
PbSvNC	13⅜	13½
PuriBen	23	23½
PulDCap	15¾	16½
QuakrCh	17½	18¼
RagenPr	7¾	8
Raychm	69	70
Reymnd	27½	28
ReevCm	24¾	24½
RepNLfe	18⅛	18¾
RoadEx	36	36¼
RobbMy s	31	32½
Roselon	2¼	3
Rouse	18⅛	18⅞
RusStov	14¼	14⅞
Sadller	3⅞	4
Safeco	37½	37⅞
StHelGd	44	44½
StPaul	36	36¼
SconDt	3 7-16	3 9-16
ScrippH	54½	59
Sensor	40	40¼
SvcMer	14½	14¾
Svcmst s	26	26½
ShMed s	21⅞	21¾
Shawml	43½	44
SolidSIS	11⅞	12
SCalWtr	12½	13¾
SwElSv	15	15½
SwnEnr	32⅛	32⅝
Standyn	24	24½
StdMicro	11⅞	12½
StdReas	29	29¾
StanHP	33½	34½
SterlSl	4½	5
StrawCl	24	25
Subaru	12⅛	12⅞
SuperEl	10⅞	11
TIME DC	3	3½
Tampax	30⅛	30⅞
Tandem s	39⅛	39½
TecumP	53	55
TelcmA s	18⅛	18⅞
Tennant	29½	31
Tlorary	18½	18¾
TomlsOil	13⅝	14
TricoPd	35	37½
TrovGld s	5⅞	6
TysonFd	12⅛	12¾
UnMcGil	13	13¾
USEnr	15¾	16
USSurg	38⅞	39¼
USTrck	14⅛	14¾
UVaBsh	27¼	27½
UpPenP	11	11
VaalRe	69⅝	69⅞
ValBkAr	33½	33⅞
ValtecCp	40⅛	40⅝
VanDus	13⅞	14¼
Vrcolnt s	28	28½
Velcro B	9⅞	10
VictraSt	8½	8⅜
VideoCp	9⅞	10¼
VaNBsh	15	15¼
WshEnr	15⅞	15⅞
WelkGs	3⅝	3⅞
WelsGa	7⅛	8⅛
Wendys	16⅛	16⅞
WstDrst	89	89½
WDeep	58⅛	58¾
WHold	77⅛	77⅞
WmMig	3⅝	4⅛
WmorC	26⅜	26¼
WoodLot	26	26¼
WrighfW	4	4¼
ZionUta	23⅛	23⅞

n.a.- Not applicable.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 6, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97⅞	98⅜
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅜	—	98	98⅜
Allied Irish 6⅛-84	19 5/16	9-29	100⅛	100⅜
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	98⅜	98⅞
Amex Fin 1982	16⅝	10-22	100⅛	101¼
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99⅛	99⅞
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	97	97¾
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97¾	97⅞
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	1-23	98½	99
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	99	99½
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	15 1/16	8-15	99½	100
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	97⅞	98⅛
Bco Pinto 6⅛-85	11 7/16	11-17	97⅛	97⅜
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	95	96
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅜	12-11	99⅛	99⅞
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	100	100⅛
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11 13/16	8-21	97½	98
Bk Tokyo 8-88	11	11-24	99⅝	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hda 6¼-81	16 15/16	10-22	100⅜	101⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99⅞	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hda 1987	9⅞	1-23	97¼	98⅛
Bk Tokyo Hda 1982/89	9¾	10-27	96½	97
Bk Tokyo Hda 5¼-89	17 11/16	10-20	99⅜	99⅞
Bk Tokyo Hda 5¼-84	18⅜	12-5	97⅜	98⅛
Buenos Aires 7⅛-86	15 5/16	10-28	100⅛	100⅝
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	16 3/16	10-29	101⅛	101⅜
BFCE 6¼-83	16⅜	8-26	99⅜	100⅛
BFCE 6⅛-84	9⅜	9-18	100½	101
BNP 7½-81	17⅛	9-1	99⅜	100⅛
BNP 7-83	9 11/16	1-21	99⅜	99⅞
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	99⅜	100⅛
BNP 5¼-83	16 5/16	8-22	97½	98
BNP 5½-91	9⅝	12-29	97	97¾
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9 7/16	9-30	96½	97
BUE 5¼-89	9 3/16	12-17	98¼	98¾
Bk Worms 5¼-85	9 1/16	10-1	99	99⅜
Banco Union 7⅛-83	19 13/16	10-1	97½	98¼
Bk Algerie 8⅛-84	15 5/16	8-9	99⅛	100⅛
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	97⅜	97⅞
BFG Fin. 5⅛-89/94	9⅝	1-12	96½	97
Bergen Bank 6-89	10	11-28	98⅜	99⅛
Citicorp 1983	10 3/16	8-27	98⅛	99
Citicorp 1984	9⅜	12-8	99	99⅝
Citicorp 6-94	10⅛	10-10	98⅛	99
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	96¾	97
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	96¼	97¼
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	8-4	97⅞	97⅜
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99⅜	99⅞
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99⅜	100⅛
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	99½	99⅞
CCF 5¼-85	13 13/16	11-6	100⅛	100⅜
Creditanst 5⅝-84	11 13/16	11-21	99⅜	100⅜
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	97	97½
Credit Lyon 6¾-82	14⅝	8-12	99⅜	100⅛
Credit Lyon 6-83	9½	12-1	97¾	97⅞
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9½	12-1	97⅜	97⅞
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99¼	99⅝
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	99	99½
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99½	100
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100⅜	100⅜
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	97⅝	98⅛
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅛	12-24	99⅜	100⅛
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	99⅜	100⅛
IBJ 6½-82	14⅛	11-1	100½	101
IBJ 5½-85	18 11/16	12-3	99⅜	100
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅛	10-15	99⅜	99⅞
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	99¼	99¾
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅝	1-12	98½	98¾
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	100½	101
KOP 6½-83	9⅞	1-23	99¼	99¾
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	15-12	99⅜	99⅞
LTCB 6⅛-82	9¾	1-27	99¼	99¾
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	99½	100
LTCB 5¼-85	11½	11-10	99½	100
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	12-15	98	98½
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	98	98½
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	11-28	99½	100
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9⅝	8-29	97⅜	97⅞
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100¼	100⅜
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	100⅛	100⅜
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅞	11-21	99⅛	100⅛
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	98	98½
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅛	12-5	98	98½
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅝	1-23	97¼	97¾
Natl Westmin 5½-90	9⅜	12-23	97¼	97¾
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18⅛	10-14	99¼	99¾
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅝	12-24	98⅞	99⅜
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97⅜	97⅞
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10¼	11-28	99½	100
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅛	11-10	100⅛	100½
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	98	98½
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅛	11-28	99⅜	99⅞
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅛	8-13	97½	98
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17¼	9-8	98⅜	99¼
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	96¾	97¼
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	98⅜	98⅞
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	100¼	100⅛
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	96⅞	97¼
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9¾	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6¼-82	19 9/16	9-26	100¼	100¾
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅛	12-9	99⅜	100⅛
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100⅞	101⅜
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99⅜	99⅞
United O'seas 6-83	12⅝	10-11	99⅜	100⅛
United O'seas 6-89	10	9-30	97¼	97¾
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9¾	12-23	99⅜	99⅞
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98⅞	99⅜
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	99¼	100⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	98¼	98¾

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100⅜	101¼
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	101¼	102
IC Industries 1991	10⅛	1-15	96	97
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅞	1-7	100⅞	101⅜
Thailand 7-84	18⅞	9-17	98⅜	99⅜
Philippines 6½-86	17⅜	10-20	95⅞	96⅜
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	18⅞	9-16	98⅜	99⅛
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-20	96	96½
Sofitel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	100¼	101¼
Sofitel 8-84	10⅛	12-8	99¼	100¼
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	97⅜	97⅞
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅝	10-13	91½	92½
TVO 9lock-91	10⅛	28-11	95¼	95¾
IHI 5⅛-85	15 5/16	10-27	99½	100
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	98½	99
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	99	99½
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	99½	99¾

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(Continued from Back Page)

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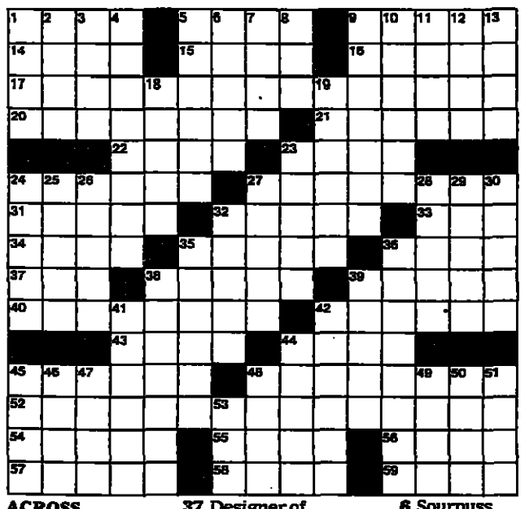
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ACROSS

1 "Jack and the Beanstalk" theft
5 Humane org.
9 "Curmudgeon" in F.D.R.'s Cabinet
14 El Hadj —— Bongo, President of Gabon
15 Follower of turkey or fox
16 Kitchen intruder
17 What Satan asked
20 Ciceronian collection
21 Engrossed
22 Brink
23 "Coffee, Tea, ——": Baker and Jones
24 Place for a parade
27 Hedonist's quest
31 Like Williams's "Menagerie"
32 Jampan
33 Only, in Oldenburg
34 Vice principal
35 Kind of jury
36 Tennis term
37 Designer of Kennedy Library at Harvard
38 Hot under the collar
39 Lopez from Dallas
40 Span for angels or devils
42 Ryan's "A—— Too Far"
43 —— buco, Italian dish
44 Plum for gin
45 "—— the public"
48 Water sports
52 See 17 Across'
54 Trolley track
55 Spades, e.g.
56 Opera that opens in Memphis
57 Item for Mary Cassatt
58 Immies
59 Brat's mouthwash

DOWN

1 Accompaniment for Kringle's jingles
2 Cupid
3 Pro——
4 It's only make-believe
5 Curly, Moe or Larry
6 Sourpuss
7 Gear teeth
8 Decathlon participant: Abbr.
9 Epithet given Lou Gehrig
10 Legislative body of Spain or Portugal
11 Danny, Sammy or Stubby
12 A social sci.
13 Occlude
18 Breeding place
19 "——will!"
23 Any pop song of Pop's day
24 Yawning
25 John —— Lindsay
26 She was a lady
27 Nit-picking
28 Ruined
29 Feeling contrite
30 Banks of baseball fame
32 Former kin of NATO
35 Newgate, for one
36 Short songs for sopranos
38 Put in drop by drop
39 Priam's territory
41 Singer Milsap
42 Flowers of the madder family
44 Lampoon
45 Off Broadway award
46 Aqua——
47 Christian and Caesarean
48 Here, to Hernando
49 Year in reign of Louis VI
50 Musical epilogue
51 Ginger follower
53 Loser to R.M.N. in 1972

Solution to Previous Puzzle

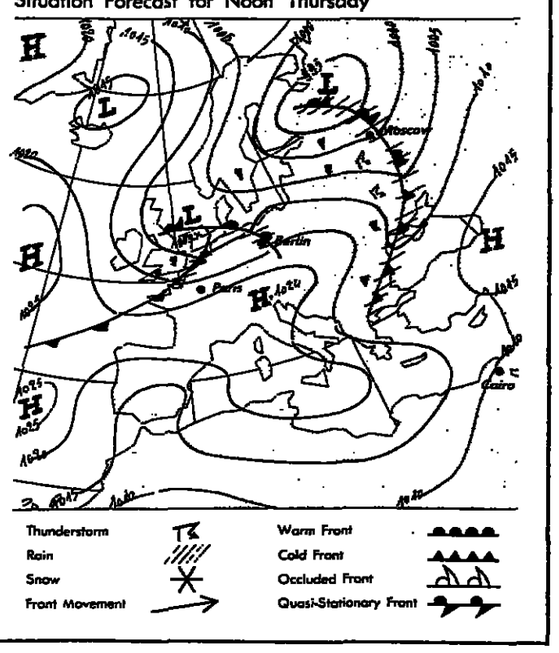
O	N	T	I	M	E	■	L	A	D	■	L	A	M	B
T	O	I	L	E	R	■	O	L	D	T	I	M	E	R
H	O	M	I	E	R	■	O	V	E	R	T	I	M	E
E	S	E	■	K	A	F	K	A	■	A	R	D	O	R
R	E	S	P	■	T	A	O	■	D	Y	E	■	■	■
■	■	■	A	R	M	A	T	U	R	E	■	■	T	S	E
L	A	Y	I	E	■	■	T	I	M	E	L	I	E	R
A	T	I	M	E	T	O	■	B	E	T	I	M	E	S
I	N	N	O	T	I	M	E	■	■	R	E	E	S	E
D	O	G	■	■	T	E	N	E	M	E	N	T	■	■
■	■	■	L	A	O	■	D	E	O	■	S	O	T	S
O	S	C	A	R	■	L	U	N	D	I	■	T	I	P
T	W	O	T	I	M	E	R	■	I	N	T	I	M	E
T	I	M	E	Z	O	N	E	■	S	T	A	M	E	N
O	M	E	R	■	P	A	D	■	H	O	N	E	S	T

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Fair	MADRID	33	91	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Cloudy	MIAMI	30	86	Cloudy
ANKARA	-	-	-	MILAN	31	88	Fog
ATHENS	35	95	Fair	MONTREAL	24	75	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	33	91	Fair	MUNICH	23	73	Cloudy
BERLIN	20	68	Showers	NEW YORK	28	82	Fair
BRUSSELS	19	66	Overcast	NICE	26	79	Fair
BUCHAREST	33	91	Fog	OSLO	25	77	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	25	77	Cloudy	PARIS	20	68	Fair
CASABLANCA	27	81	Fair	PRAGUE	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Overcast	ROME	29	84	Fog
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Fog	SOFIA	31	88	Fog
DUBLIN	13	55	Rain	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Showers
EDINBURGH	17	63	Overcast	TEHRAN	39	102	Fair
FLORENCE	34	93	Fog	TEL AVIV	33	91	Fog
FRANKFURT	19	66	Overcast	TOKYO	20	68	Overcast
GENEVA	25	77	Fair	TUNIS	35	95	Fair
HELSINKI	19	66	Rain	VIENNA	27	81	Cloudy
HOUSTON	30	86	Cloudy	WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	-	-	-	WASHINGTON	32	90	Fair
LAS PALMAS	32	90	Fog	ZURICH	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	30	86	Fog				
LONDON	20	68	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon Thursday



Texas Bank Robber Just Wanted A Room of His Own — in Prison

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 6 (AP) — Santos Casarez Rios, 74 and alone, robbed a bank and then sat back to wait for police so he could die in federal prison, where his death would at least be noticed, a sheriff's sergeant says.

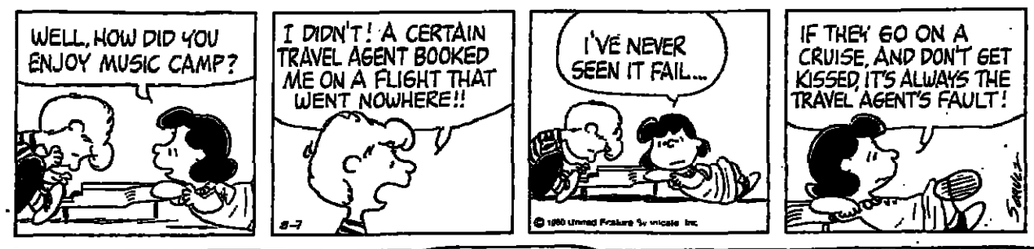
"He says he's got no one," Sgt. Manuel Benavides, who works in the Galveston County Jail, said yesterday.

Rios apparently spent a good deal of time planning the Monday robbery of the U.S. National Bank here, Sgt. Benavides said.

"He told me he had been wandering all over Texas lately, trying to commit a crime so he could be arrested," Sgt. Benavides said. "He wants to die in a federal prison, so he robbed a bank. He said he knew that was a federal offense."

A prosecutor said Rios has more than 20 aliases and has been arrested 50 times.

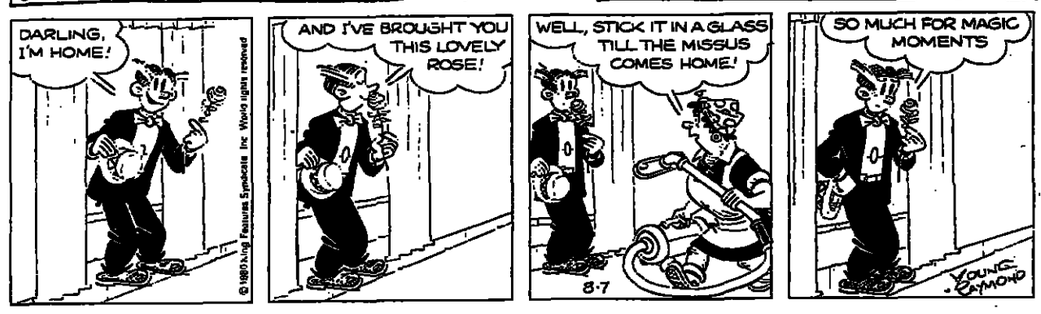
PEANUTS



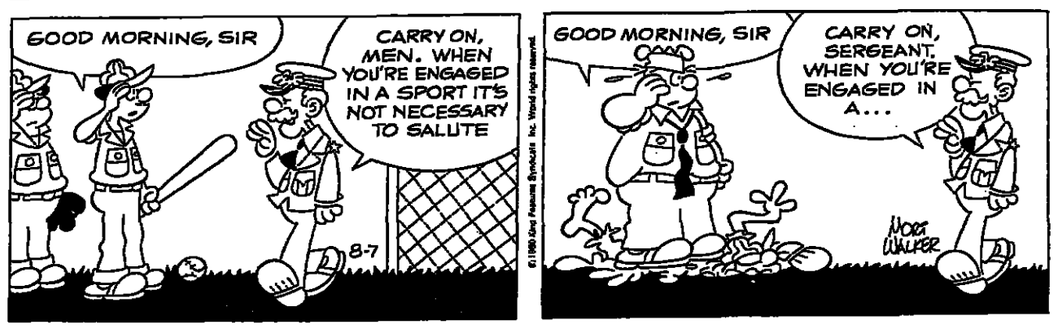
B.C.



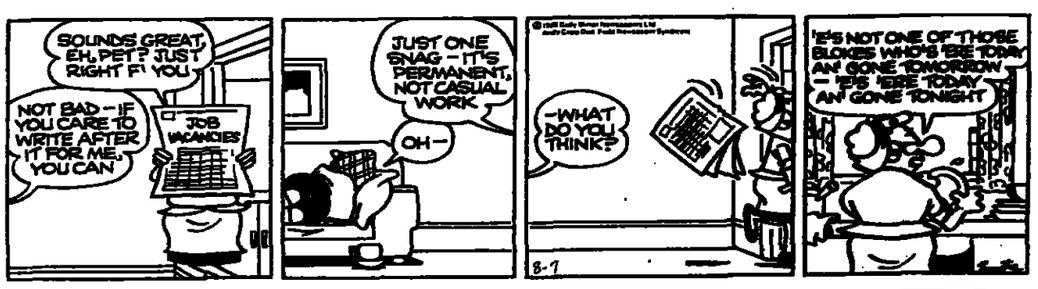
BLONDIE



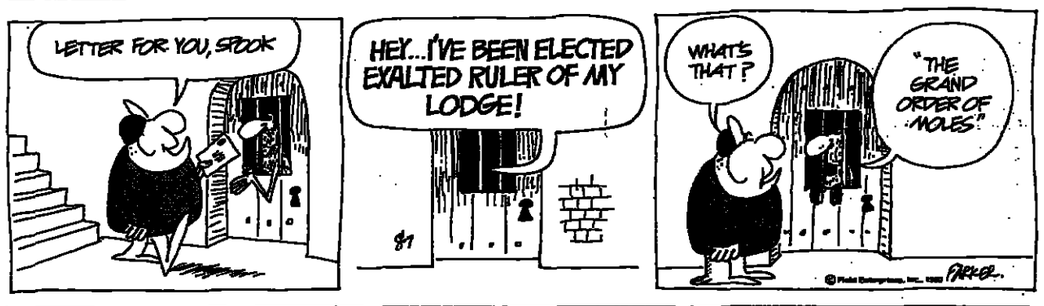
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NIHKT

TISUE

FLIECK

ASCUBA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

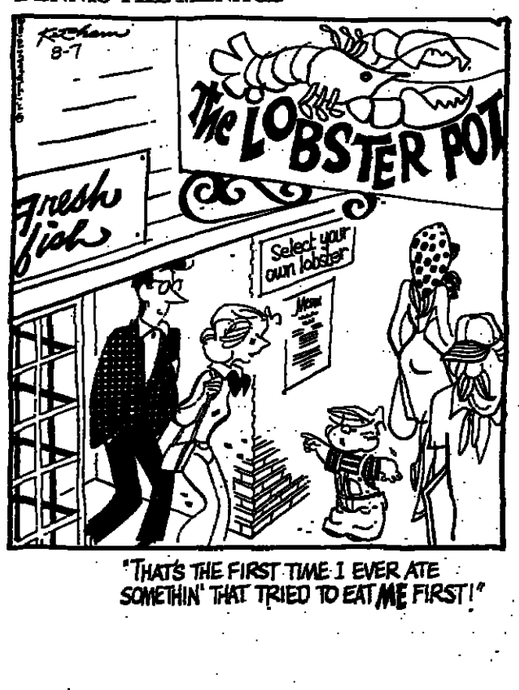
Print answer here: A "○-○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PHONY NOVEL UNLIKE CLOTHE
Answer: When a barber shaves you these days, he's apt to do this—"NICK" YOU FOR PLENTY

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DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE TROUT AND THE FLY

A New Approach

By Brian Clarke and John Goddard. Nick Lyons/ Doubleday. Illustrated. 191 pp. $20.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

COULD readers without the faintest interest in fishing possibly find enjoyment in "The Trout and the Fly: A New Approach," by Brian Clarke and John Goddard, two English experts on the fine art of deceiving certain subaqueous creatures with what they themselves like to refer to as "feathered confections on hooks"? I suspect that such readers could, and when I say this I don't have in mind only the book's crisp and witty prose, its wonderfully satisfying logic, and its several eloquent passages on why fishermen like to fish. For instance: "Most experienced fly-fishermen would agree that the moment of deception is the moment in the practice of their Art: that the rise to the dry fly or the take to the nymph or wet fly is the one moment which provides them with the greatest satisfaction. The hunt and the stalk are exciting, but they are merely the precursors of the cast; the play and the landing can provide moments of excitement and triumph — but they are moments that are dependent upon the take. It is the deception that consummates the skills. And when the moment is achieved, many anglers are content to play the fish out, and then return it."

What the Trout Can't See

No, what I also have in mind is the book's extraordinary information on the world that the fish sees. It seems to me that not only fishermen, but anyone with curiosity about the natural world will be interested to learn what the authors have discovered through patient research, endless experiments, underwater photography and consultation with biologists and physicists: for instance, that what a trout sees (or what any fish sees, for that matter, but we are interested in trout) when it looks toward the surface of the water it lives in, consists of what the authors call the "mirror" and the "window."

The "window" is that circular area above the trout (how wide it is depends on the distance between the trout and the surface) through which the trout can see the outside world. Beyond this area, and surrounding the trout like the inside of a truncated bell-tent, lies the "mirror," or the reflection of what is beneath the surface of the water. What is significant here is that the trout can't see any object floating on the surface of the "mirror" portion of its visual field; only that part of the object which penetrates the surface film is visible to an underwater eye looking at the "mirror."

As that object — let us say it is a fly — floats from the "mirror" into the window, it becomes visible, of course. But in a curious way. Because of the behavior of light rays striking the surface of water at an angle, the top of the floating object — or the wingtips of the fly — becomes visible to the fish before any other part of the object does, and it appears disembodied and at an exaggerated distance from the subsurface portion of the object. Only when the object moves completely into the "window" do the wings of a fly join its body and assume their normal proportions, like a gas flame under too much pressure "joining" the jet when the pressure is turned down.

Such news about underwater life may be of merely idle curiosity to the nonfishing reader (or maybe it's not even that; I am only guessing), but it is of enormous significance to fly-fishermen, who have always believed that the wingtips of the fly aren't of much importance to a trout. In fact, it's slightly unfair that just about anyone can get the information in this book simply by perusing its gin-clear text and feasting on its spectacular color photographs, when for the last two centuries or so it is fishermen who have been paying the price for ignorance of its contents.

But then I'd be lying if I claimed I wanted the book to be available only to fishermen. Actually, I want "The Trout and the Fly: A New Approach" to be available only to me — so I can have exclusive call on all the new practical techniques, from fly-tieing to stalking fish, that Clarke and Goddard have evolved from their discoveries, and so I can beat everyone else to the biggest fish in the river. Of course, I'd put them back after I caught them, but the element of surprise would be gone, and the fish would be just a touch warier of the new tricks the authors have come up with.

But alas, the book exists in great numbers, and as fishermen get wind of it and start practicing and supplementing its techniques it's going to exist in even greater numbers. So I may as well admit publicly that if you are a fisherman, this book is probably going to change your life. And if you are not interested in fishing, you ought to buy it and give it to someone who is.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

IT is now certain that the World Team Olympiad scheduled to start in Valkenburg, the Netherlands, Sept. 28 will be the biggest international bridge event of all time. In terms of the number of countries competing, it seems likely to set a record for any specific sport or recreational activity at a single time and place. (The Olympic Games and track and field meets would not fall within this definition.)

As of July 1, 53 countries had entered, and the final total was expected to reach 60. Twenty entries were from Europe, including three from behind the Iron Curtain. Four were from North America, eight from South America and five from Central America and the West Indies. Eleven were from Asia, three were from Africa and two from Australia.

The United States will probably be favored to score its first victory, but there will be many countries with the ability and experience to challenge for the title. Brazil, the defending champion, will be one of these if it brings its strongest team. Others will be Canada, Australia, Italy, France, Sweden, Britain and Poland.

One of the three Iron Curtain countries is Hungary, which could field a powerful team if it could call on expatriates from around the world. One of these is Peter Nagy of Montreal, who narrowly missed becoming world pair champion in 1978. On the diagramed deal from a national team championship, he found himself in a "hopeless" slam contract — and made it.

A response of two clubs to one diamond often creates problems, and did so here. Many North players would rebid two hearts, with the agreement that this is not a reverse, so it does not promise diamond length or additional values. Some would rebid two no-trump, lying slightly about the distribution.

North chose instead to lie about his diamond length, thinking this was the least evil, but this expedient turned out badly. Nagy as South probed with two hearts, looking for no-trump if his partner could stop spades. He was in trouble when hearts were raised, and made another attempt to reach three no-trump by bidding three spades. North failed to read this obscure message, and the partnership wandered on to six hearts.

If West had been more successful than North in deciphering South's bidding, he would have led a spade to give the defense the first two tricks. When he led a trump, matters became complicated. South won with the heart ace in dummy, led to the club ace and ruffed a club high. A diamond to the king and another club ruff high established the clubs in the closed hand.

The two trump winners in the closed hand were cashed, and the favorable break allowed Nagy to run clubs, reaching this four-card ending:

NORTH
♠ 107
♡ —
◇ A J
♣ —

WEST
♠ K 8
♡ —
◇ 9 6
♣ —

EAST
♠ A
♡ —
◇ Q 10 5
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ J 4
♡ —
◇ 7
♣ 7

On the last club West threw a diamond and North a spade. East was in trouble for if he gave up a diamond, he would be end played by a spade lead. He tried for salvation by throwing the spade ace, but Nagy led to the diamond ace and played a spade, scoring the last trick with the spade jack in his hand.

When East complained about his partner's failure to lead a spade he was asked to inspect the mote in his own eye. "You can beat it," pointed out West, "by the obvious play of throwing the spade ace and saving the queen." A true word, for in the ending East can then afford to throw a diamond on the last club.

NORTH
♠ 10763
♡ A K J 5
◇ A J 8 3
♣ J

WEST
♠ K 8 2
♡ 9 7 6
◇ 9 6 4
♣ Q 10 5 2

EAST
♠ A Q 9 5
♡ 8 4 3
◇ Q 10 5 2
♣ 9 4

SOUTH
♠ J 4
♡ Q 10 2
◇ K 7
♣ A K 8 7 6 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	2 ♡	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ◇	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
5 ♣	Pass	5 ◇	Pass
6 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart six.

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هكذا من الأصل

Stone Wins 17th

Orioles Romp Past White Sox

ALTIMORE, Aug. 6 (UPI) — ry Crowley's grand-slam home in the fifth inning last night vered the Baltimore Orioles to 8-2 victory over the Chicago ite Sox and helped Steve Stone his 17th game.

rowley's homer, his fifth of the r and third career grand slam, owed a bases-loaded single that red Al Bumbry to tie the score. wley's homer came off rookie kie Lamar Hoyt (4-1).

oog DeCinces capped the Ori- scoring with a homer, his th, in the eighth.

tone, who has won 15 of his last decisions, pitched seven innings h Dennis Martinez going the last

Royals 6, Tigers 3

n Detroit, third baseman George tt was ejected after leading a ch-clearing brawl — mostly hing and shoving — as Kansas y defeated Detroit, 6-3. Brett ex- ded his hitting streak to 18 nes in the Kansas City fourth h a three-run homer.

Rangers 8, Yankees 1

n New York, Mickey Rivers mered with nobody on and hie Zisk added a three-run bo- r in a first-inning barrage against ner Tommy John and Texas nt on to rout New York, 8-1.

Indians 8, Blue Jays 5

n Cleveland, Miguel Dilone and k Brohamer each hit two-run es-loaded singles to lead Cleve- land to its 11th victory in the last 13 games, an 8-5 decision over Toronto.

Red Sox 3, Brewers 1

In Boston, rookie Dave Stapleton sparked a two-run eighth inning with a run-scoring single to lift Boston to a 3-1 triumph over Milwaukee. Glenn Hoffman started the eighth with a single off loser Mike Caldwell (9-8) and moved to second on a single by Gary Allenson. Hoffman went to third on Rick Burleson's flyout and scored on Stapleton's liner to right.

A's 3, Twins 2

In Oakland, Calif., Jim Essian's single, his third hit of the game, scored Dave McKay from third base with the tie-breaking run in the seventh inning to lead Oakland to a 3-2 victory over Minnesota behind the three-hit pitching of Rick Langford.

Angels 5, Mariners 4

In Anaheim, Calif. pinch hitter Jason Thompson had a two-out, run-scoring single to cap a two-run eighth inning that lifted California to a 5-4 decision over Seattle.

Reds 9, Padres 2

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion homered and Ken Griffey and Dan Driessen drove in two runs each as Cincinnati downed San Diego, 9-2.

Cubs 11, Pirates 3

In Chicago, Jerry Martin hit two home runs and drove in four runs and Cliff Johnson and Bill Buckner each collected three hits, including bases-empty homers, to lead Chicago to an 11-3 victory over slumping Pittsburgh.

Expos 11, Mets 5

In Montreal, Gary Carter had four hits and Rodney Scott drove in four runs with a double and a triple to pace a 13-hit attack that carried Montreal to an 11-5 victory over New York.

Giants 9, Astros 3

In Houston, Mike Sadek knocked in three runs with two singles and Gary Lavelle pitched four scoreless innings in relief to spark San Francisco to a 9-3 victory over Houston.

Braves 6, Dodgers 4

In Atlanta, Glenn Hubbard's three-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning capped a five-run rally — all with two out and all unearned — and enabled Atlanta to snap a six-game losing streak with a 6-4 victory over Los Angeles. Hubbard's sixth home run of the season came off Don Stanhouse (0-2), the Dodgers' third pitcher of the inning.



United Press International

Mike Edwards of the Oakland A's dives safe into third base as John Castino of the Minnesota Twins tries to put on the tag under the examination of the umpire.

National League Leaning in Vote To Use of DH

ATLANTA, Aug. 6 (AP) — he National League will vote uring a league meeting next eek in Detroit on whether to dopt the designated-hitter rule, he Atlanta Journal reported to- ay. The newspaper said at least of the 12 clubs are firmly be- ind the proposal.

Seven teams must vote in fa- or of the rule to enact it, but he newspaper said its survey of am executives indicates four ubs are against the proposal hile three are undecided.

The rule, rejected by the eague in 1976, was placed on he agenda at the insistence of he St. Louis Cardinals, the ournal said. The designated itter, known as the DH, is used y the American League instead f having the pitcher bat.

The Journal said the five eams favoring use of designated itters are the Cardinals, the At- nta Braves, New York Mets, an Diego Padres and Houston stros. Certain "no" votes were sted for the Chicago Cubs, Cin- nnati Reds, Philadelphia Phil- es and Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Los Angeles Dodgers, an Francisco Giants and Mon- eal Expos are undecided about he proposal, the Journal said.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
hreal	59	45	.567	—
sburgh	56	48	.538	3
adelphia	54	47	.535	3½
York	51	54	.486	8½
ouis	46	57	.447	12½
ago	43	58	.426	14½
West				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
ston	58	47	.552	—
Angeles	58	48	.547	½
cinnati	57	51	.528	2½
Francisco	52	55	.486	7
nto	47	58	.448	11
Diego	47	60	.439	12

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
York	66	39	.629	—
timore	59	44	.573	6
roit	55	46	.545	8½
waukee	55	50	.524	11
ton	54	50	.519	11½
eland	52	49	.515	12
ago	45	58	.437	20
West				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
as City	66	40	.623	—
land	55	53	.509	12
os	51	54	.486	14½
nesota	47	59	.443	19
ago	46	58	.442	19
fornia	43	64	.385	25
ttle	39	67	.368	27

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

sburgh 000 201 000— 3 9 1
cago 003 020 51x—11 15 0
anisleria, Scurry (6), Romo (7) and Ott; schel and Blackwell. W—Reuschel, 8-9. L—adelaria, 7-11. HRs—Chicago, Martin 2 (19), nson (5), Buckner (6).
w York 001 020 110— 5 14 3
ntreal 122 300 30x—11 14 0
acella, Glynn (3), Hausman (6), Reardon (8) d Trevino, Benton (8); Gullickson, Sosa (8) d Carter. W—Gullickson, 3-3. L—Pacella, 3-2. —Montreal, Parrish (21).
s Angeles 020 200 000—4 5 1
anta 000 001 005—6 7 2
Soltz, Sutcliffe (6); S.Howe (9), Stanhouse (9) d Yeager; P.Niekro, Camp (9) and Benedict. —Camp, 4-4. L—Stanhouse, 0-2. HRs—Los Angeles, Monday (4), Atlanta, Hubbard (6).
n Diego 000 001 100—2 11 1
cinnati 310 050 00x—9 11 0
Lucas, Kinney (2), Rasmussen (6) and Tenace- ary (6); Moskau, Bair (8) and Bench, Nolan . W—Moskau, 8-3. L—Lucas, 4-7. HR—Cincin- ti, Concepcion (5).
n Francisco 010 020 020—5 9 1
uston 102 000 000—3 10 0
Rimber, Lavelle (4), Holland (8) and Sadek; ebson, Andujar (4), Roberge (5), D.Smith (5), Forte (7) and Ashby. W—Lavelle, 5-3. L—ebson, 0-3. HR—Houston, Puhl (12).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

lwaukee 000 000 100—1 7 2
ston 010 000 02x—3 7 0
Caldwell, Castro (8) and C.Moore; Eckersley, Brohamer (9) and Fisk. W—Eckersley, 7-10. L—Caldwell, 9-8. HRs—Milwaukee, Ogilvie (27). Boston, Fisk (13).
Chicago 200 000 000—2 7 2
Baltimore 001 051 01x—8 11 0
Hoyt, Wortham (6), Robinson (8) and Kimm; Stone, D.Martinez (8) and Graham. W—Stone, 17-4. L—Hoyt, 4-1. HRs—Chicago, L.Johnson (13). Baltimore, Crowley (5), DeCinces (9).
Texas 420 101 000—8 16 0
New York 001 000 000—1 10 0
Jenkins, Darwin (9) and Sundberg; John, R.Davis (7), Bird (9) and Cerone, Oates (7). W—John, 15-5. L—Jenkins, 10-9. HRs—Texas, Rivers (4), Zisk (15).
Kansas City 000 200 030—4 6 0
Detroit 000 000 021—3 10 0
Leonard, Geisenberry (9) and Porter; Wilcox, P.Underwood (8) and Parrish. W—Leonard, 12-8. L—Wilcox, 11-7. HRs—Kansas City, Brett (13). Detroit, Summers (9).
Toronto 000 002 030—5 14 1
Cleveland 024 000 01x—8 12 0
Kucek, B.Moore (3) and B.Davis; Grimsley, V.Cruz (8) and Hassey. W—Grimsley, 3-0. L—Kucek, 3-4. HR—Toronto, Bonnell (11).
Minnesota 000 020 000—2 3 1
Oakland 010 000 20x—3 8 0
Koosman, Corbett (7) and Wynegar; Langford and Essian. W—Langford, 11-9. L—Koosman, 9-10.
Seattle 000 022 000—4 10 2
California 210 000 02x—5 13 0
F.Bonnister, Heaverlo (5), D.Roberts (8) and L.Cox. Hill (5); Barr, Montague (4), Aase (6), Clear (8) and Whitmer, Ciburn (9). W—Clear, 8-9. L—Heaverlo, 4-1.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
New York	19	7	70	34	56	179
Washington	14	13	62	50	49	133
Toronto	12	15	39	50	35	107
Rochester	11	15	37	52	32	98
Central	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Tulsa	13	14	47	49	40	118
Dallas	13	13	39	45	34	112
Minnesota	12	15	46	46	37	109
Atlanta	6	21	23	71	21	57
West	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Seattle	23	5	66	25	50	188
Los Angeles	17	9	47	37	40	142
Vancouver	14	13	44	39	35	119
Portland	10	17	33	44	29	99

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
New England	16	11	48	44	41	137
Fort Lauderdale	15	12	48	42	44	134
Tampa Bay	15	12	46	44	42	132
Philadelphia	9	18	32	51	29	83
Central	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Chicago	19	8	66	40	52	166
Houston	13	14	51	50	42	128
Detroit	12	15	42	42	36	108
Memphis	12	16	37	49	34	106
West	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
California	14	13	56	54	49	130
Edmonton	14	13	50	43	39	123
San Diego	12	15	38	46	32	104
San Jose	8	19	38	56	34	82

Teams get six points for a victory and a bonus point for each goal scored up to a maximum of three a team a game, excluding overtimes and shootouts.

Bryant Out of Hospital

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Aug. 6 (AP) — Bear Bryant, the 66-year-old coach of the University of Alabama football team, left a hospital yesterday after nine days of treatment after he complained of feeling light-headed. Tests showed nothing wrong.

British Yacht Under Challenge

From Agency Dispatches

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6 — The Yacht Club d'Hyeres, the official challenger for the America's Cup yachting trophy, said here yesterday it questioned the legitimacy of the British entry, Lionheart, because of the yacht's novel bendy mast.

Bruno Bich — a club spokesman and the son of Baron Marcel Bich, who owns a competing 12-meter yacht, France 3 — said the mast made it unclear whether Lionheart "is actually a 12-meter." The mast, he said, gives Lionheart "a lot more sail than any other 12-meter in Newport."

Since sails are a yacht's engine, Lionheart would have an obvious advantage over the other contenders. The mast is also said to give the British an edge in controlling sail shape — a critical difference in yacht racing.

Strict Specifications

"We don't want a boat which we aren't sure is a 12-meter to end up being the challenger," said Bich. A yacht must conform to a strict set of specifications to be certified as a 12-meter.

Bich said Lionheart, the first America's Cup entry from Britain in 16 years, had been certified as a 12-meter by two of three members of the Cup's international measurement committee.

The Yacht Club d'Hyeres said it would continue to gather facts before filing a formal challenge to the British entry.

The four foreign yachts hoping to challenge for the America's Cup were stopped by light winds that forced cancellation of the races yesterday as they began their sailing trials on fog-shrouded Rhode Island Sound.

Trials in August

Lionheart was paired with Australia, the unsuccessful challenger three years ago. Sverige of Sweden was matched against France 3.

The foreign boats will compete in three sets of trials this month and the 12-meter with the best record will meet the U.S. defender in the final series beginning Sept. 16.

The three U.S. boats — Courageous, Freedom and Clipper — finished their second set of trials July 29 and do not compete again until the start of selection trials Aug. 19.

Lionheart and Australia opened the first race Tuesday in southwesterly breezes of five to six knots. Australia, with Jim Hardy at the helm, had a seven-second advantage at the start, but was trailing Lionheart by nearly a minute at the end of the first leg.

Skipper John Oakeley steered the black-hulled English yacht to a gaping 9:38 lead at the end of the second leg, when the two yachts exceeded the time limit allowed under the racing rules and the match was abandoned.

The Sverige-France 3 race ran afoul of the same rule a few minutes later. France 3 held an eight-second edge at the start, lengthened the margin to 1:40 at the windward mark and 3:08 at the second mark when the race was canceled.

The rules require yachts to complete three legs of a race within 80 minutes. The foreign boats had completed only two legs with about 90 minutes elapsed.

The same pairings were to be used in today's opening races as the foreign trials continue. The results of yesterday's matches will not be counted.



United Press International

The yacht France 3 lies becalmed in fog off Newport, R.I., during trials to select a challenger for the America's Cup.

Boycotting Athletes Win Some Revenge

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP) — Track and field athletes who boycotted the Olympics to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan enjoyed a consolation prize here last night by beating Moscow gold-medal performances at an international meet.

The Golden Gala meet came just two days after the Olympics and was billed as a chance for representatives of boycotting countries to show what they could do against the Olympians.

"We all want to prove ourselves to athletes in each country around the world," said Nat Page, a U.S. high jumper. He finished fourth in his event behind a West German sweep led by Dietmar Moegenburg, who cleared 7 feet, 6¾ inches. The West Germans also boycotted the Summer Games, as did the Kenyans and Canadians who did well here.

Among the U.S. competitors, Edwin Moses in the 400-meter hurdles, Stan Floyd in the 100-meter dash and Ben Plucknett in the discus throw all bettered the marks that had won Olympic gold.

Moses, who holds the world record of 47.13 seconds in his event, ran a slow 48.51 and said afterward he felt "ragged" from lack of practice. His time was still almost a fifth of a second faster than the 48.70 that triumphed in Moscow for Volker Beck of East Germany.

"I definitely expected to win if I'd been in Moscow," Moses said. "My result here was better than the Olympic final, so what else can I say?"

Moses led an American sweep. James Walker was second in 48.82 and David Lee was third in 49.67.

Floyd also led a U.S. sweep in the 100 meters, where he is unbeaten this year. He was clocked in 10.20 seconds, setting a record for the Olympic Stadium here. Carl Lewis placed second in 10.23 and Mel Lattany was third in 10.25. Alan Wells won the Moscow race in 10.25.

Better than Russian

Plucknett upset Mac Wilkins, another American, in the discus, 219 feet 9¾ inches to 218-6. Plucknett surpassed the 218-7½ that won in Moscow for Viktor Rashchupkin of the Soviet Union.

While the Americans were beating Olympic times and distances, the West Germans defeated two Olympic champions who competed.

Karl-Hans Riehm won the hammer throw with a mark of 265-0¼. That beat the 264-3 here of Yuri Sedykh, the Soviet gold medalist, although it fell short of his Moscow world record throw of 268-4.

In the 400-meter run, Harald Schmid of West Germany set a personal record of 45.17 seconds to win. Viktor Markin of the Soviet Union, the Olympic champion, was third with 46.02.

Five Olympic champions, including two Soviet women and three Italians, managed to win their events.

Decker Overtaken

Vera Komisova of the Soviet Union shaved 0.17 second off her own gold medal time to win the 100-meter hurdles. Tatyana Kazankina of the Soviet Union ran a slow 3.58.94 in the 1,500 meters but overtook Mary Decker of the United States to win.

Pietro Mennea of Italy won the 200-meter dash in 20.01 seconds while Sara Simeoni of Italy took the women's high jump at 6-3¼. Maurizio Damilano of Italy triumphed in the 3-kilometer walk with a time of 8:23.5 minutes.

The biggest disappointment of the evening was the failure of several promised Olympic champions to compete.

Ludmilla Kondratyeva of the Soviet Union failed to start in the women's 100-meter dash because of a pulled leg muscle. Angela Taylor of Canada won in 11.27 seconds.

In the 3,000-meter steeplechase, Bronislaw Malinowski, the Polish gold medalist at Moscow, withdrew at the last minute for undisclosed reasons. Kip Rono of Kenya won in 8:12 minutes.

Thierry Vigneron of France staged a major upset in the pole vault by beating Wladislaw Kozakiewicz, the Polish Olympic champion and world record-holder, 18-8½ to 18-0½. Tom Hintnaus of the United States was third at 17-8½.

Overall the United States took first place in 4 of the 18 events. West Germany, Italy and Kenya each had 3, the Soviet Union had 2, and one apiece went to France, Sudan and Canada.



Associated Press

Kip Rono of Kenya wins the 3,000-meter steeplechase in Rome.

Red Smith

Baker Bowl, Back Then

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — Ted Williams has mellowed but not, it is gratifying to note, to the point of going overripe and gooey. Accepting induction into the Baseball Hall of Fame for his late employer, Tom Yawkey, Theodore Samuel couldn't resist the temptation to sink a small barb into his old sparmates of the press.

"You," he told Duke Snider, another inductee, "are the perfect example of what I always said about the writers. They don't always know everything they think they know. They were 10 years late in getting you here."

As he sometimes was in his spats with the literary set during his playing days, Ted was dead right.

Mickey Mantle and Willie Mays were elected to the Cooperstown shrine the first year they were eligible. Duke, their peer in the days when New York had three teams, should have been canonized in 1970 but the voting members of the Baseball Writers' Association dithered bewilderingly.

Another Question

Still, how about Chuck Klein, whom the veterans' committee chose along with Yawkey? Here is a guy who batted .320 over 17 years with 300 home runs and 1,201 runs batted in, and they kept him waiting for 30 years.

Like most players who enjoyed tenure, Chuck compiled figures as a rookie and as a declining veteran that dimmed his lifetime averages. Rank him over 10 consecutive seasons from 1929 through 1938, and he shows a batting average of .334, with averages of 27 home runs, 104 runs scored and 107 runs batted in. There were individual seasons he enjoyed thoroughly, like 1930 when he batted .386 and knocked in 170 runs but didn't lead the league in either category because Bill Terry hit .401 and Hack Wilson drove home 190 runs.

Used What He Had

Chuck wasn't a big man as athletes go, but he knew how to use his muscles. A trim 185 pounds on a 6-foot chassis, he had yellow hair, pale blue eyes, freckles and a lazily lovely left-handed swing. There is no truth to the story that Philadelphia newspapers kept a headline standing in type: "Klein Hits 3 As Phillies Lose." Chuck never hit three home runs in a game but on July 10, 1936, he hit four. Chances are the Phils lost that day, too.

The rap against Klein, and probably the obstacle that delayed him on the road to Cooperstown, was the fact that he had his best years in a memorable house of horrors named Baker Bowl. It was felt that Lady Godiva could hit .334 with 27 home runs in that chummy playground, with or without spikes. It might be exaggerating to say that the outfield walls cast a shadow across the infield, but if the right-fielder had eaten onions at lunch, the second baseman knew it.

The towering right-field wall was given over entirely to a bright orange sign announcing that the Phillies used Lifebuoy soap, which in those days advertised its deodorizing properties. "And they still stink," proper Philadelphians said indulgently.

Same Old Green

A wire fence screened off the bleachers in left-field where several hundred gamblers sat every day. Under a big sign reading "No Betting," they bet on the game in front of them, other games around the majors and the individual performances of hitters and pitchers. How they survived a season was a mystery, for the same faces were there day in and day out with never any evidence of fresh money.

Unkind visitors watching a game in Baker Bowl for the first time sometimes remarked that the only thing live was the ivy that struggled for a handhold on the facade of the clubhouse in center field.

The press box was a deep, narrow section of the upper deck directly behind home plate. Though it was fenced off from the public seats, hundreds of customers crowded into the little space one day when a wild electrical storm roared in on gale winds. Being in the middle of the roofed grandstand, the press box was least exposed to the horizontal sheets of rain, but just staying comparatively dry was no bargain.

The wind found fingerholds in the eaves and around girders and shook down a Niagara of rust, dust and the accumulated grime of decades to coat the clientele with a film of filth. Meanwhile the old stands groaned and swayed and sagged frighteningly under the concentrated weight.

On or Off the Field

When Jim Brosnan was pitching for the Cincinnati Reds in old Crosley Field he remarked that it was such a small park a pitcher couldn't afford to make a mistake. "As a matter of fact," he said, "it's a small town. You can't afford ANY mistakes."

That was doubly true of Baker Bowl, where it was a joy to watch a master like Dizzy Dean, Jess Haines or Guy Bush work. On other occasions, though, the entertainment often tended to drag. Then inmates of the press box would improve the shining hours by throwing peanuts at the large, bushy head of Stan Baumgartner of the Inquirer, who always sat in the front row. Stan's skull was an inviting target and his patience great.

One day when the Cubs were in town the peanut supply ran out. Maybe somebody ate them. Authors took to throwing water in Lily cups. It leaked through the floorboards and dripped on the seats in the lower deck. In those days you could sweep the stands with a firehose and raise no protest but this day Gerry Nugent, owner of the Phils, arrived to deliver stern reproof.

"After all," he said, "we have clients downstairs."

"Gad!" said Warren Brown of Chicago. "What a story!"

Dolphins Asking Waivers On Csonka After Dispute

MIAMI, Aug. 6 (AP) — The Miami Dolphins asked waivers yesterday on Larry Csonka after he asked for freedom to negotiate with other National Football League teams in the wake of a much-publicized "final offer" by owner Joseph Robbie.

Coach Don Shula said Csonka, the star fullback who had not reported to training camp because of a contract dispute, was upset by press reports quoting Robbie as saying he had made Csonka a final offer of $230,000 — and that any other team could sign him for the same price without providing compensation for Miami.

"The Larry Csonka situation has been brought to a head by the stories in the papers the last two days," Shula said. "Csonka came to see me earlier this morning. He was upset. He asked to be put in a position where he could contact clubs free of contractual obligations to the Dolphins.

Other Choices

"The only way this can be done is place him on waivers. If he is claimed and does not want to report to that club as a veteran player, he can opt for free agency and then be free to contact any club," Shula explained. "Or if he is not claimed by any club, then he becomes a free agent and can contact other clubs.

"I totally disagree with the way it was being handled through the media the last couple of days. Csonka knows the final offer. It was made by Joe Robbie. It was made by me. I felt by his not being here for training camp, he wasn't willing to accept our final offer. I was disappointed he wasn't here at the start. I felt the offer was a fair one," Shula added.

NFL teams have 24 hours to claim Csonka on waivers.

Robbie said that his final offer to Csonka would give the fullback a $100,000 raise over a year ago. "If any NFL club wants to offer Larry Csonka $230,000, I will release him without expecting compensation." Ordinarily, any team signing Csonka under such circumstances would have to compensate Miami with draft choices or other players.

Biff, Bang, Boom

Csonka, 33, has been in the league for 12 years. Drafted in 1968 by the Dolphins, he left the club for the ill-fated World Football Conference after the 1974 season but returned in 1979 after an unhappy stint with the New York Giants when the WFC folded.

In his comeback, the fullback billed by the Dolphins as their "one-man demolition crew" led the team with 837 yards and 13 touchdowns. He ranks No. 6 on the all-time list with 8,081 yards gained rushing.

Assorted News

In other training camp news:

● All-pro linebacker Robert Brazile walked out of the Houston Oilers training camp in a dispute over pay. A team spokesman said Brazile wanted to renegotiate the three years remaining on his contract.

● The Philadelphia Eagles' coach, Dick Vermeil, began preparations for Saturday night's exhibition opener with the Bills at Buffalo and said free-agent running backs Jim Culbreath and Zack Dixon are expected to play.

● Tight end Raymond Chester of the Oakland Raiders underwent minor surgery on his knee and a team spokesman said he could return to the team in less than two weeks, "if he wants to." Chester walked out of the team's Santa Rosa training camp but the Raiders have not fined him.

● The Cincinnati Bengals' coach, Forrest Gregg, said quarterback Ken Anderson will start Saturday night in the opening exhibition game at Denver against the Broncos. Gregg said the only rookie starting will be offensive lineman Anthony Munoz, the club's No. 1 draft pick from Southern California.

The exhibition schedule gets into full swing this week with Atlanta at Seattle on Thursday, Saturday, it will be Cincinnati at Denver, Cleveland at Kansas City, Green Bay at Dallas, Oakland at San Francisco, Pittsburgh at New York Giants, Philadelphia at Buffalo, St. Louis at New Orleans, San Diego at Minnesota and Washington at Baltimore.

On Sunday, the schedule has Chicago at New York Jets and Detroit at Miami, and on Monday, it will be New England at Los Angeles and Tampa Bay at Houston.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Reactivated Don Ford, outfielder, and Jim Barr, pitcher, from the disabled list. Placed Ed Halicki, pitcher, and Tom Donohue, catcher, on the disabled list.

National League

CINCINNATI REDS—Recalled Joy Howell, pitcher, from Indianapolis of the American Association. Returned Bill Bonham, pitcher, to the disabled list.

SAN DIEGO PADRES—Traded Kurt Bevacqua, infielder, to the Pittsburgh Pirates for Luis Salazar and Richard Lancellotti, outfielders. Called up Barry Evans, infielder, from Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Sent Vance Law, infielder, to Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

NEW YORK METS—Reactivated Ray Burris, pitcher, from the disabled list. Designated Jose Cardenal, outfielder, for future assignment.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DENVER NUGGETS—Extended the contract of Dan Issel, center, for two years.

DETROIT PISTONS—Waived Sam Smith, guard.

SEATTLE SUPERSONICS—Signed Fred Brown, guard, to a four-year contract, allowing him to move into a front-office job upon retirement.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ATLANTA FALCONS—Announced that Brad Dusser, linebacker, left camp of his own volition. Cut Mike Bobb, defensive back; Ricky Barden and Donald Burrell, cornerbacks; Ronald Bones, linebacker; Sammy Banks and Garrel Griffin, wide receivers, and Jerry Cooney, running back.

DALLAS COWBOYS—Announced the retirement of Burton Lawless, guard. Released Lester Brown, Lavell Quiller and Wayne Russell, running backs; Doug Woodward, quarterback; Craig Silverman, offensive lineman; Mark Ross, punter; and Scott Warren, linebacker.

DENVER BRONCOS—Placed John Havekost, guard, on the injured reserve list. Waived Dennis Dunn and Doryle Tyson, defensive backs; Michael Hayes, Billy Washington and Dwight Crump, wide recievers; and Walter Blissit, running back.

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS—Cut Rob Martinovich, offensive tackle; Mike Brewington and Ronald Stokes, linebackers; Gerald Jackson, safety; Joe Robinson, offensive lineman, and Eric Johnson, defensive back.

MIAMI DOLPHINS—Waived Joe Boconi, wide receiver.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Released Steve Beal, defensive end; Ron Day, Larry Ewald and Mark Loftus, running backs; James Doushite, defensive back; Martin Hanna, Tim Tumsone and Tim Petersen, linebackers; Ed Lancar, place kicker; and Jay Sherrill, punter.

NEW ORLEANS SAINTS—Cut Tanya Webb and J.J. Stewart, defensive ends, and Allen Anderson, cornerback.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Traded Randy Dean, quarterback, to the Green Bay Packers for an undisclosed future draft choice.

ST.LOUIS CARDINALS—Cut Don Goldy, placekicker, and Ken Rosenthal and Austin Chamness, punters.

SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS—Picked up Mike Lansford, placekicker, on waivers from the New York Giants.

CFL Standings

EAST	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Toronto	3	1	0	6	72	58
Hamilton	2	2	0	4	86	62
Ottawa	2	3	0	4	82	108
Montreal	1	2	0	2	36	51
WEST						
Edmonton	3	0	0	6	90	40
Br.Columbia	3	1	0	6	117	86
Calgary	2	3	0	4	120	124
Winnipeg	1	3	0	2	71	100
Saskatchewan	1	3	0	2	73	118

Tuesday's Games
Hamilton 13, Ottawa 3
British Columbia 31, Calgary 23
Wednesday's Games
Edmonton at Toronto
Montreal at Saskatchewan

Sam Says Hello

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Sam the Eagle has replaced Misha the Bear as the official emblem of the Summer Olympics, which will move from Moscow to Los Angeles in 1984.



Art Buchwald

How Billy Became The Libyan Goat

WASHINGTON — One of the advantages of being president of the United States is that you don't have to support your brother. There are so many other people who are willing to do it for you.

I thought of this the other day when I read that Billy Carter had received more than $220,000 from Col. Qadhafi's Libyan government in what Billy described as part of a $500,000 loan. (It was done with a handshake, which shows you how trusting the Libyans are.)



Buchwald

There were some people in the U.S. who believed that Qadhafi had given Billy the loan because he was hoping that Billy could influence his brother when it came to Arab affairs. But the truth of the matter is that the Libyans have always had a warm spot in their hearts for anyone who owns a gas station in Georgia, and Billy's White House connection was the furthest thing from their minds.

* * *

This is how the loan came about. The Libyans, as part of their goodwill policy to encourage Americans to use Libyan petroleum products, decided to hold a contest among independent gasoline station owners in the United States. All the names were put into a giant oil drum at a terrorist training camp outside of Tripoli, and Col. Qadhafi pulled out one, who was selected as the "American Gas Pumper of the Year." Lo and behold, the name he selected was Billy Carter of Plains, Ga.

A call was placed to Billy, and Qadhafi said, "Congratulations, you have just won an all-expense trip to Libya for two. One of our official airplane hijackers will be in touch with you to make the arrangements."

Billy was so excited he couldn't see straight. All his life he had wanted to visit Libya and in less than a month he was winging his way toward the land of his dreams. As Billy got off the plane, he was presented with four gold bracelets, a silver saddle worth $2,000, a serving platter, a ceremonial sword and a suit of clothes.

Then he was given a grand tour of the country.

* * *

Finally he got to meet Qadhafi, who personally thanked him for all Billy had done to push Libyan gasoline products. "If I can ever do anything for you," Qadhafi said, "don't fail to ask."

"Well, I could use a $500,000 loan," Billy said, "to buy a new sign for my gas station."

Qadhafi smiled and reached into his pocket. "No sweat," he said, and started to count out the money. "I have only $220,000 with me. We'll send the rest of it to you through one of our assassination squads."

"That's mighty white of you, Colonel. Do you want me to sign anything?"

Qadhafi laughed. "For a lousy $500,000? What kind of people do you think we are?"

* * *

As Billy put the money into his pocket he said, "I believe I should tell you something, Colonel. I may be just a good ol' boy gas pumper, but my brother is president of the United States. Do you still want to give me the loan?"

"Of course. We never hold it against anybody what his brother does. If we did we'd be out of the personal loan business."

Luther House To Be Restored

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — East Germany plans to restore the house where church reformer Martin Luther was born to its original 15th-century appearance in time for the 500th anniversary of his birth in November, 1983.

The ADN news agency said the house in the southern village of Eisleben is one of the oldest museums in the world. It was opened as a memorial to the leader of the Protestant Reformation in 1693.

East Germany is also restoring other buildings linked with Luther, including the rooms in Wartburg castle where he translated the Bible into German.

Mary Blume

The Core of the Apple War

LONDON (IHT) — The lamb war was but a minor skirmish: the big battle between England and France is over apples, a David and Goliath fight with English growers claiming that the French are dumping vast amounts of cheap, inferior apples on Albion in order to drive the English out of business.

There are tales of illegal French government subsidies, battle plans to fight fire with fire by adopting French marketing and advertising techniques, and there are hints of terrible retribution if the French don't finally play fair.

"If the French aren't ready to play ball this season, we will be prepared for them," says Dutch-born Dan Neuteboom, who is considered the best and most combative of Britain's some 1,300 apple growers. "I cannot disclose what action we will take," Mr. Neuteboom sternly added.

"If French arrivals continue to be excessive we shall meet at once at Heathrow or Charles de Gaulle and give notice that further steps will be taken," warns Nicholas Longe, a businessman-grower in Suffolk whose Cox's Orange Pippins are among the country's best.

"A year ago I was terribly pessimistic. Now the French are on the run," claims activist-grower Margaret Charrington, who founded the Women's Farmers Union.

In general terms, the battle pits the small, unglamorous Cox's Orange Pippin against the French-grown Golden Delicious, which has a pick-of-the-barrel smooth, uniform shape and size perfectly suited to supermarket display. The yellow-skinned Golden Delicious (which, on the advice of marketing experts is sold green in England) is, as its optimistically boastful name suggests, an American variety that caught on in France with *pied-noir* growers returning from Algeria. It is a high-yielding long-keeping apple available all year round. The problem is it has no taste while the Cox is arguably the best eating apple in the world.

"Luxurious," is how Nicholas Longe defines the taste of the Cox, which is marketed from September to April. As for looks, the perfection of the Golden Delicious is like a Pop Art painting compared to the Cox. "I think the Cox is stunning to look at, it's like a rich old master, very subtle," Mr. Longe said. "Inevitably it has a bit of rusting on it, which adds to its looks."

Last year 3,000 acres of English orchards were dug up, or grubbed. French imports run at about 230,000 tons a year and supply more than half the British market. "Unless this situation changes, the housewife will have no choice within 12 months: there will be nothing available but Golden Delicious," Dan Neuteboom warns.

The French, in London this week to boost their product on the eve of the Aug. 15 opening of the importing season, defended themselves at a press conference on Aug. 4 by saying that if British farmers prevailed apple prices would rise so that consumers would find themselves paying a pound a pound. "A shrewd stroke," says Margaret Charrington, "but the early English apples are selling for only 20 pence a pound." Nicholas Longe was equally unfazed by this latest French attack. "I think that's just a bit of saber-rattling," he said.

The English have won an important concession from the French, who have agreed not to import any low-grade category II apples — "It's the low-grade apples that caused the collapse of our market," Dan Neuteboom says — until Sept. 30 instead of Aug. 15. The English public's vehement reaction to the threat to the Cox has and other native apples, it appears, startled the French to the core.

"They were shaken rigid," Nicholas Longe claims.

Like other conflicts, the apple war has received ample coverage in the Letters section of the London Times. Lord Elwyn-Jones, the former lord chancellor, made a triumphant blindfolded taste comparison between a Cox and a Golden Delicious on BBC radio and also got a terrific response to his speech in the House of Lords in favor of the English apple.

"I got more letters about Cox's than in 35 year in parliamentary life in the Commons and the Lords," he said, pulling out a file to read out loud:

" 'Golden Delicious? Golden Atrocious would be more correct.' 'Some people are unaware of the fact that it was Cox's that grew in the Garden of Eden.' Lovely nonsense," said Lord Elwyn-Jones. He was attracted to the debate because he once had a house next to the spot where Mr. Cox grew his first apples in the 18th century. "Another thing that attracted me to the debate was the Order paper with all those fruit names like Stinking Bishop and Slap My Girdle — a most hilarious document."

FUN APART, Lord Elwyn-Jones ardently supports the campaign: "It's slightly pro-British stuff, but when the country's down in the dumps a morale booster is a good thing," he said.

"One of the most extraordinary things about an apple is that as a product it has great appeal," says Nicholas Longe.

"I don't think an apple is a high critical choice product but if one wants to be cynical one can say it's not a great expense to buy British if you're buying apples, but it is very costly if you are buying a motor car," says Richard Venables, chairman of the Ogilvy, Benson and Mather advertising agency and recently appointed chairman of the Apple and Pear Development Council.

French growers are far more productive than English because of a gentler climate and because French Golden Delicious trees are higher-yielding: "An absolutely superb English grower would get from an acre something like half what an absolutely superb French grower would get," Mr. Venables says. In addition, the French are way ahead in marketing and packaging techniques and they have mounted a brilliant advertising campaign in Britain called "le Crunch," which shows people of all ages feigning delight as they eat a Golden Delicious.

The French advertising campaign, say the English, is subsidized by the EEC and the French government. Now the English growers are financing a campaign to be led by Mr. Venables — none too soon after such efforts as a row of billboards bearing the cheery news, "The English apple is nature's toothbrush."

ENGLISH apples store less well than the French, are more fragile and are smaller, which means that the Common Market intervention system, which favors larger fruits, gives far larger subsidies to the French. In 1979 French growers received £1,529 per hectare for class II Golden Delicious yielding 30 tons a hectare, while an English grower of class II Cox with a yield of 15 tons received only £599.

In addition, the English claim that French growers benefit from illegal subsidies from the French government, but this claim remains unproved at the moment, the relevant document listing such subsidies being 18,000 pages long.

At a two-day rally last week, English growers and retailers were presented with a plan to bring their marketing and packaging techniques up to date and all French imports will, as of Aug. 15, be strictly monitored. In short, *le defi francais* has forced the English to take steps they should have taken years ago.

Finally roused, the English are determined not be, as they put it, bulldozed by the French. "There was immense media coverage of the lamb war, where we thought the French had been perfidious," said Mr. Venables. "We've seen pictures of the French pouring kerosene over Greek tomatoes and on holiday we've all been caught in demonstrations by French farmers on tractors. The English thought, God almighty, they're stirred up all the time, why not us?"

PEOPLE: *Brinkley Is Anchorman For New NBC Program*

David Brinkley was named as anchorman for NBC's news magazine program that will replace **Tom Snyder** and "Prime Time Friday" on the network's fall schedule. The new show will be called "NBC Magazine with David Brinkley" and will be broadcast on Fridays. Brinkley will be joined on the new show by **Betsy Aaron**, **Douglas Kiker**, **Jack Perkins** and **Garrick Utley**.

* * *

Never mind that the flower children of the '60s all have gone to seed — as far as **Joan Baez** is concerned, radical still is right and "**Bob Dylan** now produces horrible music." In Athens for a concert she said she isn't being treated fairly these days — that, "The motives for my actions are humanitarian rather than political. For this reason, I was once considered a leftist and now I am accused of being a rightist reactionary." As for Dylan — once the darling of the counterculture, but now a born-again Christian: "Until 1970, he wrote some of the most radical songs. Songs that expressed the climate of change in the country. Then he turned to religion and wrote songs with Christian messages. Horrible music just like his film."

* * *

An American stunt man hoping to become the first person to swim the English Channel with his hands and feet bound, gave up after only four miles. The attempt by 33-year-old **Alan Jones** of San Diego ended after he had spent 4½ hours in the choppy water. Coast guardsmen said he was about four miles off Dover's Shakespeare Beach, his starting point, when he gave up. It is 21 miles across to France.

* * *

Former Texas Gov. **John Connally** is on a private visit to the Middle East. Connally arrived in Israel after visiting Egypt. He was scheduled to take a helicopter tour of the occupied West Bank and Golan Heights before leaving today.

* * *

Flanked by naval frogmen, **Prince Charles** inspected a 400-year-old shipwreck in the murky waters of the English Channel near Portsmouth. The heir to the British throne dived 50 feet twice to inspect the remains of the Mary Rose, a warship that belonged to King Henry VIII. Charles is president of a trust formed to raise the ship and place it in a museum. Watched by one of his younger brothers, **Prince Edward**, the 31-year-old son of **Queen Elizabeth** was accompanied once by the former King **Constantine II** of Greece.

* * *

Comedian **Richard Pryor** denied in an interview that he was "free-basing" cocaine when he was critically burned two months ago, saying he was cleaning cigarette lighters and accidentally touched off some spilled rum. "It was stupid," Pryor said in an ABC-TV interview with **Barbara Walters**. "Me and my partner had been drinking this Jamaican rum — it's called 'overproof' — and we were drinking and it spilled, and he went to get a towel out of the bedroom to wipe it up, and I lit a cigarette, and the next thing I know I was on fire." Police in California said after the June 9 incident at the comedian's Northridge home that Pryor had been using ether to make a cocaine derivative called freebase. Pryor said in the interview that he was not on drugs the night of June 9, although he admitted, "I do drugs. I have done drugs." He said he had decided since the incident to abstain from drugs and most drinking. Pryor spent six weeks in Sherman Oaks Community Hospital for treatment of severe burns.

* * *

The president's mother, **Lillian Carter**, became so enchanted with an outdoor privy she spotted at a cafe in Ponder, Texas, that she immediately bought it, says the restaurant's owner. "She said, 'It looks just like the one **Jimmy** used to use when he was a boy,' " said **Pete Jackson**, owner of the Ranchman's Cafe. Ms. (that's right) Jackson said Miz Lillian saw the privy when she was lunching with daughter **Ruth Carter Stapleton**, who lives about 10 miles southeast of Ponder in Argyle. The restaurateur declined to say if the privy was operational or ornamental and also refused to reveal the purchase price.

* * *

Bert Parks was back on the New Jersey Boardwalk, but not to sing "There She Is" for Miss America. Parks was the featured attraction at a ribbon-cutting ceremony at the proposed Brighton Hotel & Casino, a $75 million, 520-room complex expected to open next week as Atlantic City's fourth legal gaming hall. It was Parks' first visit to the seaside resort since he was fired last January after a quarter-century as emcee of the Miss America Pageant.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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